FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DZHUROV ISSUES ORDER ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

AU1118211 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Order of the day on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Bulgarian liberation, by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense]

[Text] Comrade officers, generals and admirals: Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers: Comrade workers, technicians, engineers and employees of the military enterprises and offices: Reservists:

This year the working people and soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are festively celebrating the 34th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution in an atmosphere of a general working and political uplift for successfully implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress, the BCP national conference and the BCP Central Committee July plenum. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee evoked a new wave of enthusiasm and gratitude toward the party leader.

Nine September is our brightest national holiday. On this remarkable day in 1944 the working people, under the leadership of the BCP, and with the decisive assistance of the invincible Soviet Army, overthrew forever the capitalist and fascist yoke and established the people's government.

For 34 years our socialist motherland has changed in basic ways and has become richer and stronger. Despite unfavorable conditions and difficulties, our successes during the first years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are greater than ever before. They are a result of the heroic work of our people under the BCP's wise leadership. Our motherland achieved these successes thanks to the vital Bulgarian-USSR friendship. The recent meeting of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea gave a new impetus to further strengthening Bulgarian-USSR friendship as well as to implementing the jointly developed course of convergence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

On their national holiday our people express their love and gratitude to the BCP, the CPSU and the Soviet Army liberator. They proudly report their great successes in socialist construction.

The working people and the Bulgarian soldiers fully support the clear, principled and consistent policy of the party and the people's government for strengthening peace in the world and in the Balkans. Recently the imperialist forces, led by the United States and NATO, have been exacerbating international relations, attempting to stop detente and bloc the negotiations being conducted. For this purpose they step up the arms race, increase military expenditures, provoke international conflicts in various parts of the world, interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and conduct a wide and slanderous anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda. The present Chinese leadership opened a real second front against the USSR, the socialist countries and the communist movement. In the realm of international relations the Maoists are in a united formation with the most reactionary imperialist forces. Recently they have been devoting more and more attention to the Balkans in their anti-Soviet and antisocialist plans and are trying to create a mutual mistrust among the Balkan peoples, to set them against the USSR and against each other.

As a result of the exacerbated international situation, our people and their soldiers deeply realize the necessity for constant vigilance and a high combat readiness, and are constantly working on maintaining their high level.

United and closely rallied around the BCP Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the soldiers and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army are greeting liberation day with great successes in mastering combat skills. The socialist collectives in the military plants and construction units achieved greater results in implementing their production plans. Together with the armies of the socialist countries, the Warsaw Pact member-countries, the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are contributing to strengthening the defensive might of our motherland and the socialist community, and are ready to implement their patriotic and international duties.

Comrade soldiers and commanders, military workers and employees and reservists!

I most cordially greet you on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the socialist revolution in our country and wish you health, personal happiness and even great successes in combat and political preparation and in strengthening the combat readiness of the troops.

For marking the 34th anniversary of the socialist revolution, I order: Festive illuminations on 9 September in Sofia, our capital, and in the cities of Plovdiv, Sliven, and Varna.

Long live the cause of the 9 September socialist revolution. Long live the BCP--the organizer and inspirer of all our victories! Glory to the USSR and its army liberator! Long live our dear motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV CABLE GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

LD1112020Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, Sep 11 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a cable of greetings to Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Ministerial Council of socialist Ethiopia, in connection with the national day of that country. Most sincere congratulations and wishes for further development and consolidation of the national-democratic revolution are conveyed.

It is underlined in the cable that the Bulgarian people are in solidarity with the struggle of the people of Ethiopia for strengthening their national independence, for preserving the territorial integrity and for free and democratic development of Ethiopia along the road of social progress.

[Words indistinct] also expressed that the friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries will continue their development and will deepen for the well-being of the Ethiopian and Bulgarian people, in the interest of peace among the nations.

TAKOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ETHIOPIA 10 SEP

AU1101905Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Sep 78 AU

[Text] A delegation led by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, departed today for Socialist Ethiopia. The delegation will take part in the national celebration of the fourth anniversary of Revolution Day--12 September.

AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES 10 SEP

AU112004Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 10 Sep 78 AU

[Summary] Karl Blecha, chairman of the Austrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society, arrived in Bulgaria on 10 September.

Blecha Meets Mladenov, Zhivkova

AU112005Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Sep 78 AU

[Summary] "Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, received Dr Karl Blecha, chairman of the Austrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society and central secretary of the Austrian Socialist Party, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Art and Culture. A broad range of questions related to developing and strengthening mutual cooperation in the political, economic, scientific and cultural areas was discussed in a friendly atmosphere. Dr Karl Blecha also met with Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Art and Culture. The possibilities of expanding and strengthening cultural relations between the two countries were discussed."

After the meeting Dr Blecha was interviewed by a reporter of the Bulgarian radio and expressed his desire to further expand cultural relations between Austria and Bulgaria.

MORE ON LILOV-LED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO PORTUGAL

Visits Friendship Society

AU091533Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Text] On the eve of the 9 September holiday, the delegation of the BCP to the festivities of the daily AVANTI! in Lisbon, headed by Comrade Aleksandur Lilov, visited close friends of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people at the home of the Portugal-Bulgaria Friendship Society.

In the friendly talk that was held, Aleksandur Lilov spoke about the Bulgarian people's fighting spirit in building socialism and about the peace-loving policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans and in Europe aimed at international detente, good relations and cooperation with all countries, including the Republic of Portugal. The meeting was held in an exceptionally cordial atmosphere.

Lilov Received by Cunhal

LD112026Y Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, Sep 11 (BTA)--Today Mr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, received Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. During the talks Mr Lilov and Mr Cunhal informed each other of the work of the Bulgarian Communist Party in implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the work of the Portuguese Communist Party in developing the democratic process in Portugal. The meeting proceeded in an exceptionally cordial atmosphere.

MORE ON VISIT OF BENIN PARTY DELEGATION

Cooperation Agreements Signed

AU0815162 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 8 Sep (BTA)--Today Bulgaria and Benin signed a number of cooperations providing for strengthening of ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, for expansion of trade between the two countries, and the economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation. A visa-free regime document was also signed.

The documents were signed here today after the final talks of the Benin party and government delegation headed by Mr Simon Dogouma, member of the Politburo of the CC of the People's Revolutionary Party.

They demonstrate the two countries' willingness to develop their political, economic and cultural ties comprehensively.

For Bulgaria the documents were signed by Mr Dimitur Stenishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. For Benin, the documents were signed by Mr Simon Dogouma.

Delegation Departs 9 Sep

AU0920052 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The party and government delegation from the People's Republic of Benin, headed by Simon Dogouma, People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo member and prefect of the Atlantique Province, which paid an official visit to our country, left Bulgaria today.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and by Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, as well as by high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee and the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Communique Published

AU1020312 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 10 Sep 78 AU

["Bulgaro-Benin Communique"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 10 Sep (BTA)--The Benin party and governmental delegation headed by Mr Simon Dogouma, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, paid an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria on September 4-9.

Here the delegation had a number of working meetings with a Bulgarian party and governmental delegation headed by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP CC, to review the development of bilateral relations and to exchange views on topical international issues.

It is said in the joint communique that the two countries' stands on all issues discussed were either identical or close.

The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the growth of relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and with the overall Bulgaro-Benin cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two parties' willingness to expand and deepen their ties of cooperation became evident from the documents they signed: Cooperation protocol between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, a scientific and technological cooperation agreement, a trade agreement, a cultural cooperation agreement, a visa-free regime agreement, a joint intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation was set up. It was stressed in the communique that the Benin delegation appreciates the consistently conducted peaceful and constructive foreign policy of Bulgaria, which pursues the strengthening of the relations between the Balkan countries in a spirit of mutual respect, good will and non-interference in internal affairs, pursues peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world.

On their part the Bulgarian delegation assessed favourably Benin's anti-imperialist foreign policy and her contribution to the national liberation struggles in African peoples' struggles against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and her contribution to the efforts for the safeguarding of peace, for understanding in the world.

Bulgaria and Benin value highly the socialist countries' efforts and the efforts of all the progressive and democratic forces in the world to preserve international peace, security and cooperation.

The two delegations greet the positive results of the latest conference of the non-aligned foreign ministers.

The communique sharply condemns the policy of aggression and armed intervention on the part of the imperialist forces against the African states and their attempt at setting up "inter-African armed forces" as they call them, to upset the stability of the progressive African states and to quell the liberation struggle of the African countries.

The two countries express their full support for the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for national independence, democratic development, and for the struggle of all peoples in the world aimed at the abolition of apartheid and racism.

The Benin delegation delivered a message to the Bulgarian party leader [words indistinct] Mr Todor Zhivkov, from the chairman of the CC of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and President of the Republic Mr Mathieu Kerekou.

AFGHAN DELEGATION SIGNS C OPERATION PROTOCOLS, DEPART

AU0915182Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The visit of the delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Abdul Kudu Ghorbandi, minister of trade, has ended. The Afghanistan minister was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council. He also met Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and had a meeting with Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation.

As a result of the talks held, a protocol on cooperation in domestic trade was signed, an agreement on the road transportation of freight and passengers was concluded, and a protocol on expanding bilateral relations in the transportation sector was also signed. These documents will contribute to the intensification of trade and economic relations between Bulgaria and Afghanistan.

During their stay, the members of the delegation visited the 34th International Plovdiv Fair, the Pazardhik agro-industrial complex and certain food industry enterprises in Stara Zagora and Chirpan.

The visitors will depart tomorrow.

AGREEMENT ON PROTECTION OF PATENTS SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA

LD081638Y Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, Sep 8 (BTA)--Doctor of Technical Sciences Ivan Iliev, director of the Institute of Inventions and Innovations, and Dr Otto Laberl, president of the Austrian Patent Department, initialled a Bulgaro-Austrian cooperation agreement in the sphere of legal protection of industrial property, here today.

As Mr Ivan Iliev told a BTA journalist, the agreement, which is to be signed in 1979, created wide opportunity for contacts between the two countries in cases of legal protection of inventions, industrial samples and models, trade marks, patent information, etc.

The two-year plan adopted under this document provides for exchange of information, publications and regulations, mutual consultations and conferences of experts.

In the opinion of the director of the Institute of Inventions and Innovations, extremely useful for Bulgarian specialists is the opportunity offered them to become familiar with the methods and practice of the specialists of the Austrian Patent Department, praised as one of the most competent in the world, and particularly with the way computing equipment is consulted.

On his part, Mr Otto Laberl revealed Austrian specialists' interest in the organization of inventions in Bulgaria. He considers that socialist experience in that sphere could be very useful.

The delegation of the Austrian Patent Department headed by Dr Laberl was received today by Mr Angel Angelov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress. They conversed on matters of mutual interest.

The Austrian guests departed for their country this afternoon.

PROTOCOL ON TRADE, TOURISM, SERVICES SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

AU091456Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sep 8 (BTA)--An up to 1980 cooperation protocol on internal trade, tourism and the services was signed by Bulgaria and Angola here tonight.

The protocol provides for training of Angolan trade, tourism and hotel cadres in Bulgaria. Bulgarian specialists will take part in the designing of chains of shops in the reconstruction and updating of the shopping and hotel network in Angola's largest cities.

HUSAK CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

LD111840Y Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 11 Sep CETEKA--Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, sent today a telegram of congratulations on the 4th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution to Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia.

The telegram assured the Ethiopian Government and people that the working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia stand firmly on the side of socialist Ethiopia, and sincerely appreciate the achievements of the Ethiopian people in carrying out revolutionary transformations in their country.

Gustav Husak expressed his firm conviction that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two socialist countries will continue to develop and intensify in the spirit of internationalist solidarity, to the benefit of the peoples of both countries, in the interest of peace and progress in the world.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD111346Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A four-member delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council arrived in Prague today for an official visit, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee. The delegation is headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front National Council. The guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee, and other officials.

Meets Prague Mayor

LD111550Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front of Hungary, headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, was received this morning by Zdenek Zuska, mayor of Prague.

The guests, who arrived today for an official visit in Czechoslovakia, were acquainted, in the Brozikova Hall in Prague city hall, with the history and future of our capital city.

Talks With Bilak

Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Istvan Sarlos, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. Istvan Sarlos is heading a delegation of the Patriotic People's Front, which is in Czechoslovakia on a friendly working visit. In a cordial and comradely discussion, both sides appraised the successfully developing co-operation between Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Special attention was devoted to tasks stemming from the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 11th MSZMP Congress for the activities of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and the Czechoslovak National Front. Another topic in today's talks between the delegations was the promotion of cooperation between the two organizations.

CPSU CC DELEGATION DEPARTS, SEEN OFF BY JAKES

LD112140Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of officials of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Ivan Bodyul, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, which had been visiting Czechoslovakia, returned home today. It was seen off at Prague airport by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, as well as by other representatives of the Central Committee and Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Matskevich.

COLOTKA RECEIVES USSR PRICES OFFICIAL FOR TALKS

LD111752Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, today received Nikolay Glushkov, chairman of the State Committee for Prices of the USSR Council of Ministers. In a cordial and comradely discussion, they reviewed questions pertaining to the formation of prices in connection with development of industrial production in the two countries during the periods covered in the next 5-year plan.

MORE ON VISIT OF MONGOLIAN PARTY DELEGATION

Visits North Bohemia

LD090912Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] "The delegation of the party Control Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], led by its chairman, Nemsrayn Lubsanrabdan, member of the MPRP's Central Committee Politburo, visited the Jablonec Nad Nisou District." The delegation saw more than three agricultural cooperatives, as well as the Selezny Brod glassworks. At the end of the visit to Northern Bohemia, the delegation viewed the sample room of the Skloexport corporation in Liberec.

Meets With Kempny

LD111815Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in Prague today received the delegation of the Committee for Party Control of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] at the close of its visit to Czechoslovakia. The delegation is headed by Nemsrayn Lubsanrabdan, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Committee for Party Control. In a comradely conversation, both representatives expressed appreciation of the beneficial nature of exchange of experiences and voiced their satisfaction with the ever deepening contacts between both fraternal parties.

GUYANA PARTY LEADER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 8 SEP

LD0820247 Prague CTK in English 1825 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 8, CETEKA--A press conference was held today with General Secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana Cheddi Jagan who is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Cheddi Jagan spoke of the position of his party and of his country in Latin America. He said he hoped that his visit would [words indistinct] cooperation, mainly between the two parties, and stressed the need for a broader exchange of information.

CZECH COUNCIL CHAIRMAN RECEIVES FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD0818507 Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 8, CETEKA--Czech National Council Chairman Evzen Erban today received a delegation of the Bavarian SPD group in the FRG Bundestag, led by chairman of this group Alfons Bayerl.

Evzen Erban informed them of the position of the Czech National Council in the system of the Czechoslovak Federation and of the work of its deputies, he also spoke about the possibilities of establishing contacts which would promote cooperation between the two countries.

The Bavarian deputies also visited the Prague castle and saw the exhibition "The Time of Charles IV in the History of the Nations of Czechoslovaka."

Later the delegation discussed the development of economic and cultural cooperation at the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Czech Ministry of Culture.

HAVANA PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE ON VISIT

LD1111447 Prague CTK in English 0945 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 11, CETEKA--A delegation of Havana, led by Chairman of People's Power in the Cuban capital Oscar Fernandez Mell, flew in here today on a five-day visit to Prague. They were met by the Mayor of Prague Zdenek Zuska. The head of the Cuban delegation said they were arriving to study new construction, transport, technical network, services and trade in Prague, and from reconstruction of old houses wanted to gain experiences for preserving the historical colonial buildings in Havana, the largest complex of colonial architecture in Latin America on an area of four hectares.

SIMON DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH ROMANIAN ENVOY

LD1111352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Josef Simon, deputy federal premier, held talks in Prague today with Ionel Diaconescu, the Romanian ambassador. They discussed the fulfillment of long-term agreements, annual plans for the exchange of goods between the two countries and tasks for further intensification of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

TRIBUNA CRITICIZES STATEMENT MADE BY PCI'S PAJETTA

AU1117732Y Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 36 6 Sep 78 p 9 AU

[Karel Kubanek article in the column "Reflection:" "Whom Does This Benefit?"]

[Text] The anticommunist, reactionary forces are still unable to reconcile themselves with the defeat they suffered 10 years ago in our republic as a result of the international assistance of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. Since they cannot change the fact that--after the disruption caused by the rightwingers in the crisis-ridden period had been overcome--the working people of our country, led by the CPCZ, are again successfully building the advanced socialist society, they have decided to at least conduct a hostile heckling campaign against us. The bourgeois press, radio and television are vying over who will carry the greatest lie about developments in Czechoslovakia after April 1969, who will most blacken the communist party's policy and who will most belittle the people's efforts in construction and the successes we have achieved in implementing the program of the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses.

But, after all, we have already grown accustomed to the fact that bourgeois propaganda and the traitors of the people and the republic are slandering us. What can we expect from those who work as mercenaries of the anticommunist centers but distortions of reality and attacks against socialism?

But what surprises us is that the developments in the crisis-ridden period and the CPCZ's policy after the Central Committee's session in Arpil 1969 are distorted by people whom we regard as comrades in the battle for the final defeat of capitalism. One cannot but take exception to the opinions voiced by Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] leadership and Secretariat, in the PCI's weekly RINASCITA on 25 August 1978, about developments in Czechoslovakia in recent years. Pajetta claims, for instance, that "The problems manifested in 1968 in Czechoslovakia have remained to this very day--and in the last 10 years, they have even deepened;" that "The Czechoslovak year 1968 was thus the most mature attempt to create a realistic, socialist alternative to the Stalinist model."

What information, analyses or positions does Pajetta proceed from in formulating these stances? Surely everybody analyzing the 1968 development in Czechoslovakia from Marxist-Leninist positions, on the basis of objective facts, will irrefutably come to the conclusion that the activity of rightwing and antisocialist forces was aimed at a counterrevolutional reversal, at the liquidation of socialism. What else did the breaking of the socialist political system and the management of the planned economy mean, what else did the plans for eliminating the social ownership of production menas, the liquidation of the communist party's leading role and the destruction of friendly and allied ties with the Soviet Union mean? All this was no theory; it was the reality. This is what the revisionist and anti-socialist forces were purposefully MATERIALIZING under the patronage of rightwing CPCZ representatives. Or did organizations like KAN, K231, the reviving rightwing social democrats and many others which were pushing their way to the fore have a socialist character, did they strive to revive socialism? In fact, even many of the protagonists of the so-called Prague Spring today frankly acknowledge that they were concerned with reviving capitalism. For instance, J. Pelikan stressed on 13 August 1978 in the British BBC that the main concern in Czechoslovakia was not merely the change of the party apparatus, but the change of the entire political system. A.J. Liehm showed on 10 August 1978 in RFE that the key question of the reform movement was expropriation of the state and introduction of the pluralist ownership of production means. [paragraph continues]

And J. Pelikan says in the periodical PARIS MATCH that "even the private sector, coexisting with the collective sector," was to have had its place in Czechoslovakia's economy. Such are the facts on the "Czechoslovak spring" of 1968.

Whether anybody likes it or not, whether he agrees with it or not, the international assistance granted by the USSR and other socialist countries prevented a counterrevolutionary reversal in our country. It also strengthened the Marxist-Leninist forces within the party and society, which--after the CPCZ Central Committee session in April 1969--defeated the opportunists and revisionists by political means and led our party and country out of the deep crisis.

The time that has passed since 1968 is long enough for everybody who has good will to objectively assess the reality of that time.

It is a custom, when assessing events pertaining to one communist party or another, to respect its positions and resolutions. G. Pajetta obviously has a different view on this practice. He gives more credence to the opinions of people who organized the antisocialist activity in our country. Otherwise, he would not be able to claim that the problems that became apparent in 1968 still exist and have even deepened in the past 10 years. This is language we are used to hearing from RFE.

Everybody who wants to see must admit objectively that, after the CPCZ Central Committee session of April 1969, the new party leadership led by Comrade Gustav Husak not only overcame the deep crisis in party and society, which was caused by the activity of the right wing in 1968, but also solved problems that had existed in Czechoslovakia before January 1968 and that had to be solved in the interest of further developing socialism.

The consistent and creative implementation of Marxist-Leninist principles of party work and of building socialism created conditions enabling Czechoslovakia to again become a firm component of the socialist community, enabling us to achieve new success in building an advanced socialism. The results we achieved in fulfilling the 14th congress conclusions and are achieving in fulfilling the 15th congress resolutions and the firm life and social benefits our citizens enjoy demonstrate that the path we took in April 1969 was correct.

KORCAK MEETS CZECH AGRICULTURE MINISTRY DELEGATION

LD081258Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and deputy premier, received a delegation from the Czech Ministry of Agriculture and Food in Prague today.

The delegation informed him that cooperative farmers and state farm workers in the Czech Socialist Republic fulfilled the grain procurement plan for state funds on 6 September. Comrade Korcak highly appraised the devoted efforts of farmers, the organizational role of party and state bodies, and the help given by industrial establishments, the Czechoslovak People's Army and social organizations, as well as by tens of thousands of organized workers. He expressed the conviction that the grain harvest would be successfully completed in every agricultural establishment and that the high quality and timely autumn work would create favorable conditions for the accomplishment of this year's targets, as well as for the future harvest.

Addresses Harvest Festival

LD0915388Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0855 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Speech by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, at the harvest festival in Hradec Kralove on 9 September--live]

[Text] Esteemed citizens, comrades! May I, on behalf of the party and government delegation, extend greetings to all the participants in the national harvest festival of the Czech Socialist Republic, and transmit to you the cordial greetings of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [applause]

This year's harvest festival, the festive day of our farmers, is being celebrated in the fine metropolis of the Eastern Bohemian region, on the fertile soil of the "golden belt" of Bohemia, in a region of many progressive farming traditions, remarkable achievements and great prospects. In the spirit of our ancient harvest festival's traditions, we rejoice in having gathered a rich crop from our fields and reaped the fruits of a year of selfless work. We pay tribute to the services rendered by those who, regardless of difficulties, obstacles, weather conditions and sacrifices of their leisure time, have been securing food supplies for the population.

Socialism has freed the soil from the shackles and curse of private ownership and has done away with starvation and misery. The centuries-old fear of losing one's native plot of land has been superseded by the feeling of being a free master of the collective fields. Socialism has insured that there shall be enough bread for all and has given the farmer the respect and standing to which he is fully entitled in society.

We are bringing in a good harvest of grain this year. According to estimates, the Czech Socialist Republic will exceed the figure of 6.9 million tons, a quantity we have never harvested before. We have reason to be proud, we have reason to rejoice. We are meeting here with the feeling of having done good work and with the determination to set ourselves even higher goals. This is characteristic, among others, of Hradec Kralove, which has so warmly welcomed farmers from all Czech regions, as well as our guests from Slovakia.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal and national governments, and the Central Committee of the National Front, I wish to sincerely thank all the farmers for their selfless work, as well as the food industry workers, representatives of agricultural science and research, harvest organizers and voluntary brigade workers, and among these, especially the members of our and the Soviet armies, officials of the party, the national committees, and public organizations of the National Front. [applause]

These acknowledgments must also go to the young generation's share, especially the exemplary effort of the hop-pickers. Thanks are also due to the engineers, building and chemical workers, the builders of advanced equipment, the constructors of modern projects, and producers of effective chemical substances. High appreciation must also be expressed for the assistance rendered by combine drivers from the Slovak Socialist Republic.

The state procurement plan has already been fulfilled in the Czech Socialist Republic, but cereal crops still remain on the fields in higher areas. We are sure that they will be harvested to the last furrow. This duty is placed on us by the need for every kilogram of grain and by our respect for the fruit of human labor.

This year's harvest festival is taking place at a time when we recall the successes of the 30 years that have passed since the February victory of the working people. The idea put forward by Comrade Klement Gottwald at the historic ninth party congress, namely, that there will be no socialism in this country without the transition of the village to socialism, has become a reality. It is precisely in this sphere that the speed and depth of the revolutionary changes, their indispensability and beneficial character, became most clearly apparent. Today we can no longer imagine any village but a socialist village in this country, any ownership but socialist ownership of the means of production, any production farming but large scale production farming, any standard of living but a high standard of living.

Collectivization paved the way for the revolutionary development of production forces; it became the source of enormous progress in the growth of labor productivity, the cause of basic changes in the way of life and thinking of the people. The fulfillment of Lenin's cooperative plan is one of the greatest successes of the party's general line. Enemies slandered our program, ridiculed our difficulties at the start, caused damage wherever and however they could. But the just cause of the working man recorded a glorious victory in agriculture, too. Its strength has been proved in the test of the crisis-ridden period. Cooperative farmers contributed to the consolidation of our society, and agricultural production became not only a factor of stabilization, but also one in the development of our economy. The strength of the cooperative idea has led us reliably toward successes. Thus, in the future as well, we will follow the path of strengthening the worker-farmer bond, of exploiting the possibilities of scientific-technical development, of applying methods of industrial organization of work, of gradually eliminating differences between towns and the countryside.

The attention the communist party, the socialist state and the whole of society gives to agriculture is not a temporary but a constant policy. The further advance forward will not be easy here either. But have the struggles thus far been easy? Did the pioneeers of socialism in the countryside lie on featherbeds? Experience reveals that it is possible to fulfill even the most daring aims with the support and understanding of the people. It necessitates a clear and easily understandable program, firm and resolute leadership, and relentless organizational and educational work. Today, we possess these prerequisites. That is why we can justifiably look ahead with realistic optimism.

At the present time, we recall the successful path taken in the last decade--the correctness of the party's policy after 1969. The fruitfulness of the course of its new leadership, with Comrade Husak at its head, is also convincingly confirmed by the results we are achieving in agriculture. It is borne out by the upward trend of gross agricultural production, by the constant raising of the levels of crop and livestock production. We are succeeding in insuring the growing consumption of basic foods from our own resources, even though the areas of agricultural land are being reduced. One of the most convincing positive aspects of the last decade is the fast development of grain production. No small progress has also been achieved in the concentration and specialization of agricultural production.

The issue at the present stage is not to further enlarge the size of enterprises, but, primarily, to more extensively utilize and to more purposefully apply all the advantages of large-scale production, to achieve qualitative changes in technology and techniques, in managing activities and in thought. It necessitates a purposeful and comprehensive approach, a profound political and scientific approach to all questions, stressing high production effectiveness. In this area, we can find a good example in the ideas put forward at the July session of the CPSU Central Committee as regards agriculture. We are confronted with tasks whose demands and consequences are no lers revolutionary than those of the past.

Comrades! A harvest festival is also an occasion to ponder the experiences we have acquired. The course of the harvest so far shows that in spite of unfavorable weather it is within the power of agriculture to proceed in the spirit of the conclusions of the 11th meeting of the Central Committee of our party, to forge ahead at a faster rate.

The watchword of high quality in all jobs and minimum losses in bringing in all the grain has influenced this year's harvest and has pointed the road to the future. Even under more complex conditions, it has been possible to take a further step toward raising the quality of the harvest and all subsequent jobs, as well as toward more efficiently utilizing technology. Following Soviet methods, comprehensive, streamlined harvesting has been implemented on 300,000 hectares, as an effective large-scale production form of work. Moreover, the well-tested cooperative assistance will have to be further intensified, not only in the case of harvesting combines but throughout the entire harvesting procedure. Practice has shown the growing role of planning, good organization of work, as well as of operative management.

The line of the 15th CPCZ Congress toward gradually achieving self-sufficiency in production of grain and further progress toward overall self-sufficiency in production of foodstuffs is a primary task, not only of agriculture, but of our entire society. The trend toward increasing efficiency of production, quality of all work and utilization of intensive factors of economic growth is a reliable road toward further development of the agricultural and food complex. In the interest of fulfilling the fundamental objective of the party--the satisfaction of material and cultural requirements of our people--we must make even greater and more determined efforts than in the past to translate these into reality.

We have had good results in increasing the intensity of production per hectare, and the East Bohemian region takes no small credit for this. But sufficient attention is still not being devoted to costs. As agricultural establishments are growing richer and as more funds are being spent, the urgency of this problem is not diminishing, but increasing. Our state is constantly earmarking greater funds every year for agriculture, as well as higher investments. Basic assets per worker amount on an average to Kcs180,000. But not everywhere do they reap the required results. That is why it is so important to promote mass efforts everywhere, on an even larger scale, to insure thriftiness and good management, to wage a more consistent struggle against bad management and wastefulness. The rapid growth of food consumption demands a further increase in agricultural production. We still have considerable potential for attaining higher yields of practically all crops. Great differences among cooperatives, state farms, as well as entire districts in terms of expenditure on and profitability of individual products cannot be justified merely by natural or economic conditions. The primary cause lies in an uneven standard of organization of production and work, in different levels of application of scientific and technical progress.

In livestock production, too, we face the task of bringing about more efficient utilization of bulk fodder and overcoming unjustified differences in consumption of grain.

In dealing with the grain problem, we must note that the attainment of self-sufficiency is not just a question of production, but also of consumption. Foodstuffs are not always handled properly. We cannot accept this from either an economic or a moral point of view. Everyone should respect the principle that to live in abundance does not mean to waste.

Comrades, the third harvest in the Sixth 5-Year Plan is drawing to a close. But in agriculture, work is never finished.

We are on the threshold of autumn work, we are laying the foundations of the next harvest. An even greater and more difficult part of our job is in store for us in order to fulfill the congress' objectives. We still have not exhausted all reserves in agriculture. And there is no area where it would not be possible to improve and raise efficiency.

Preparation for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as well as long-term prospects, demonstrate the vital importance of more intensive cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist states for the solution of the grain problem. The adopted target program of CEMA in the sphere of the agricultural and food complex provides good prospects for us as well.

The past years have been among the most successful stages in socialist construction. This applies to our agriculture too, to the shaping of the class of cooperative farmers, and to the development of our countryside. We and our friends are overjoyed by this. That is why, on the other hand, we are the target of so many slanders. The less imperialism is capable of offering something to nations, the less it finds it easy to conceal its inhuman substance, and the greater is the uproar with which it tries to attack socialism. But it cannot prevent the development of socialism and the spread of truth about it.

This has also been confirmed by the failure of the latest anti-Czechoslovak campaigns. The recent Crimean meetings of Comrade Brezhnev with Comrade Husak and other leading representatives of the communist parties of socialist countries reflect important progress in further strengthening the socialist community in the struggle for lasting peace and ending feverish rearmament. Our economic successes, too, play a role in this struggle. Each one of us makes his contribution so that the cause of socialism, peace and social progress makes a confident advance.

The communist party, the government, the whole of society know that they can always rely on our farmers. [applause] Honor and glory to all who have contributed to this year's good harvest, to all who are helping to fulfill the principle: High yields, crops of quality, economy in processing, and rational consumption, and to all who, through their work, are contributing to the successful fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. [applause]

MINISTER EXPECTS HARVESTS TO BE IN EXCESS OF PLAN

LD082154Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hradec Kralove, East Bohemia, Sep 8, CETEKA--Czech Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Petrik said today that the results of the harvest so far show that planned production will be exceeded, although roughly 150,000 hectares of grain fields have been damaged by rains and hail.

He spoke at a meeting of the best workers in agriculture and the food industry, attended also by alternate Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Milos Jakes and other officials.

The minister said that the per hectare yield of over four tonnes, which was an exception several years ago, is now almost usual and more than 25 per cent of farms in the Czech lands achieved per hectare yields of five tonnes. He added that potato and sugar-beet yields are expected to be favourable.

SLOVAK ORGANS APPEAL TO AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

AU0813300Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Text of appeal by the CPSL Central Committee, Central Committee of the Slovak National Front and the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic: "To Fulfill the Tasks of the Agricultural Autumn in Time and With Good Quality"]

[Text] This June, the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Front Central Committee and the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic turned with an appeal to the cooperative farmers, workers of the state farms and to other agricultural institutions asking them to contribute--with devoted work and developing conscious initiative--to the timely harvesting of bulk fodder and fruit. The appeal met with a positive echo and the support of the entire public, as is testified to by the achieved harvest of bulk fodder, which was harvested predominantly under complicated soil-climatic conditions. The appeal has also positively affected the course of this year's harvest, which was delayed. Now the duties of the agricultural autumn are insistently making themselves heard. From this ensues a certain accumulation of agricultural works which can be mastered only through the **exemplary** fulfillment of tasks, development of work initiative, **mobilization** of reserves and through the effective help of working people from other sectors of the national economy, primarily from the ranks of local citizens, as is required by the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session and the March CPSL Central Committee session.

The CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Front Central Committee and the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic deeply appreciate the activity of the people and the results that have been achieved in the summer agricultural chores. It was made unambiguously apparent that the joint effort of agricultural workers and workers from other sectors of the national economy, under difficult climatic conditions, has yielded good results in fulfilling the grain program and other tasks ensuing from the 15th CPCZ Congress resolutions.

Proceeding from the current situation in the fields, we turn to the workers of the entire agriculture-food product complex to multiply--in harmony with the intentions of the appeal--efforts during the agricultural autumn and to gather from the fields, process and adequately store the complete crops of corn, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetable, fruit, bulk fodder and other products in time and with minimal losses and, at the same time, to create the best possible prerequisites for coming harvests. It is necessary to utilize--through skillful management and good labor organization--all one's own resources, especially the high-performance harvesting technology, means of transportation and manpower and to secure multishift operation at all places of work where conditions allow.

In view of such an accumulation of tasks, we also appeal to those who work in plants and in offices, to the members of the social organizations incorporated in the National Front--above all to the youth--primarily from the ranks of the local population, to grant the agricultural workers effective help. At stake is not just the traditional help in the manner of volunteer squads, but help in the form of means of transportation, manipulation technology and storage areas. We also ask the agricultural enterprises to insure that the needs of all participants in the agricultural autumnal works, particularly room and board, be satisfied.

We ask the national committees at all levels to organize the help in the autumn works according to their local conditions.

The demanding nature and significance of fulfilling the duties on the autumn fields require first-rate attention by the party organs and organizations. We expect that they will adopt--together with the national committees, National Front organizations, the economic organs and enterprises--effective measures for the successful mastering of all demands of the agricultural autumn, as one of the decisive tasks in implementing the 15th CPCZ Congress resolutions.

The CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Front Central Committee and the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic express the conviction that the agricultural workers, together with the working people of the other sectors of the national economy and the youth, will exert maximum efforts and will develop work initiative for this year's autumnal works to master--in spite of the complicated soil-climatic conditions--all tasks in the best possible manner and to create good conditions for fulfillment of this year's plan and the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA DISCUSSES EVENTS OF 1968

AU0919285Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Sep 78 p 3 AU

[Miroslav Kropilak article: "Historical Experience From Our Fight"]

[Excerpts] The Building of Socialism and the Threat to its Healthy Development

Both the Czech and Slovak peoples' victorious national liberation battle during World War II, and Czechoslovakia's liberation by our great ally, the Soviet Union, made it possible to build a people's democratic republic in our country containing many elements typical of the future socialist society. However, these elements were not comprehensive and did not at that time totally encompass, for instance, the spheres of economy and political power, so that the socialist system could not become an historical fact for the Czechoslovak people immediately after the liberation. It was only the February victory of the people that swept away the bourgeois obstacles and became the starting point for accomplishing the demanding socialist aims, opening the path toward revolutionary changes throughout the country and society and in man's way of thinking and acting. The CPCZ led the working people fearlessly and persistently throughout the heroic struggle for that which was new, and its results can be assessed according to the highest criteria.

Side by side with outstanding successes, the party, and social bodies have not avoided errors and mistakes, either. Although these have not led us off the path of socialist construction, they nevertheless caused political and social damage which retarded our progress. Toward the end of the 1960's, the Novotny leadership was incapable of solving the accumulated problems and offered no prospects for rectifying mistakes. The grave social questions could not solve themselves of their own accord, neither could they cease to be burning problems. And so, on the initiative of the healthy forces in the CPCZ, the logical consequence was the significant CPCZ Central Committee session toward the end of 1967, and then the January 1968 election of the new CPCZ leadership and the attempt to eliminate the shortcomings.

January 1968 was inevitable; its purpose was to eliminate the obstacles in the interests of a better development in the party and society. "JANUARY WAS A CRITICAL REEVALUATION OF THE PRECEDING PHASE, A REMOVAL OF SHORTCOMINGS IN ONE'S OWN ACTIVITY AND A SEARCH FOR MORE CORRECT PATHS... BUT LET US NOT FORGET THAT JANUARY WAS ALSO WELCOMED BY OTHER FORCES, BY ANTISOCIALIST FORCES, FORCES HARBORING THEIR OWN IDEAS ON DEVELOPMENT," Comrade Gustav Husak said in 1970.

Even today, 10 years later, we maintain a positive attitude toward the health substance of the January efforts, in the same way that we maintain it toward all the realities opening the way for a return to the Leninist principles and the elimination of mistakes in the management of the socialist society. However, WE ADOPT ONLY THE HEALTHY MARXIST-LENINIST PRINCIPLES OF JANUARY, THOSE HELPING TO ACCOMPLISH THE AIMS OF THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN COMRADELY UNDERSTANDING AND FRUITFUL COLLABORATION WITH THE FORCES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY. "THE CPCZ WILL CONTINUE PROVING BY ITS PRACTICAL ACTIVITY THAT IMPLEMENTATION OF ALL CORRECT IDEAS AND PLANS WITH WHICH IT BEGAN THE YEAR 1968 CAN BE CARRIED OUT SOLELY THROUGH A PRINCIPLES MARXIST-LENINIST POLICY AND IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE FRATERNAL SOCICALIST COUNTRIES," Comrade Vasil Bilak wrote in the Soviet periodical NOVOYE VREMYA, in an article also recently published in this country.

An unsuccessful step, and a result of January which introduced negative features into subsequent development, was the election of a CPCZ leadership which, due to its incongruity [nesurodost], political disunity and general weakness, did not fulfill the hopes of the healthy forces in the party and society that were longing for a remedy, but, on the contrary, brought about a deep domestic political crisis in Czechoslovakia with grave domestic and international consequences. It did not start solving the old problems energetically; it was also incapable of coping with the new and even graver problems emerging from the activation of rightwing opportunists and revisionists, of anticommunists and ill-wishers and enemies of the Soviet Union, who were pushing us into a counterrevolutionary situation and drawing us away from our socialist friends and allies. IT WAS ONLY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE OF THE FRATERNAL COUNTRIES THAT AVERTED THE HORROR OF THE COUNTERREVOLUTION, SAVED US FROM FURTHER SOCIAL CHAOS AND ENABLED CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO TAKE THE ROAD TOWARD CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE SOCIALIST STATES. But even then, after the adoption of the Moscow protocol toward the end of August 1968, which provided us with the prerequisites for normalizing life, the party leadership did not fulfill expectations by bringing about the agreed upon measures. From the summer of 1968, up to the spring of 1969, we were achieving the revival of normal political and economic life only slowly and with little consistency, and a further prolongation of this kind of situation would have merely harmed and hampered our socialist development.

A New Battle for Realistic Ways Out

The merit for the decisive positive turn of development, for the successful battle for achieving a healthy way out and for new social activity IS DUE TO THE NEW CPCZ LEADERSHIP, ACTING SINCE APRIL 1969 AND HEADED BY COMRADE GUSTAV HUSAK who became first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. This leadership began energetically normalizing and consolidating life, setting up a realistic and constructive program and implementing this program before the eyes of the entire Czechoslovak and international public. Even the greatest enemy of Socialist Czechoslovakia could not but see that an atmosphere of creative activity was gradually being created in Czechoslovakia, an atmosphere of new social relations, of the political certainty of a sovereign state, an atmosphere of the high authority of the CPCZ and the state and social bodies. Work was begun, work for reviving the formerly disrupted Leninist principles in the party's work in guiding society, and the viability of these principles was guaranteed.

After the social crisis had been overcome and the disintegration eliminated, after the bitter experience acquired, the realization came to the fore that THERE IS ONLY ONE KIND OF SOCIALISM--IF IT IS TO EXIST AS A REAL VALUE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WORKING PEOPLE. THIS SOCIALISM IS REAL SOCIALISM, DEVELOPING ACCORDING TO THE GENERALLY VALID LAWS GOVERNING THE MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE AND CREATIVELY APPLYING, UNDER CZECHOSLOVAK CONDITIONS, THE RICH EXPERIENCE FROM BUILDING SOCIALISM IN THE SOVIET UNION, AS WELL AS THE NEW EXPERIENCE FROM OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

It is mainly safeguarded by the honest work for development of the socialist fatherland; toward the outside, the surest guarantee of Czechoslovakia's sovereignty is provided by international collaboration, by integrational ties and by the consolidation of the defensive grouping of socialist countries, with the Soviet Union in the leading place.

IN THE MINDS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S PEOPLE THE 14TH CPCZ CONGRESS IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROGRAM OF BUILDING THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

NONE OF THE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES WAS IGNORED IN SETTING UP THIS PROGRAM UNDER OUR CONDITIONS. APART FROM THE ECONOMY, THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE SOCIALIST STATE; THE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVNG STANDARDS; THE EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE; AND THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATE'S DEFENSE, OF THE LINE TAKEN BY THE FOREIGN POLICY AND OF THE LIFE OF YOUTH AND THE ACTIVITIES OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, PARTICULAR ATTENTION WAS PAID TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK, TO THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S POLITICAL AND MORAL MATURITY AND TO THE SHAPING OF THEIR SOCIALIST PROFILE. This was done not because this sphere had been particularly disrupted in the years 1968-69, but because, under all circumstances of building the developed socialist society, the means and forms of the communists' engaged ideological work must be of high quality and must be among those things receiving precedence.

The sallies and attacks against our socialist achievements, accomplished since 1969 and dubiously questioned by hostile circles abroad, are understandable, for it would bode ill for us were an avalanche of praise to overtake us, particularly from this side, or were we to be blinded by the fireworks of words due to playing into the adversaries' hands by our activity, as was the case during the crisis-ridden period. The ideological enemy admires and praises only the results that suit him in his plans for torpedoing or weakening the revolutionary process, in his hopes of eroding socialism, in his wishes for a turn toward capitalism.

The Growing Significance of Ideological Work and Science

The emergence of crisis-ridden phenomena in 1967-69 was also facilitated by the weakening of ideological work. That is why it is understandable that the new CPCZ leadership devoted increased care to this sector. The growing significance of ideology was not restricted merely to verbal postulates, but was also manifested, and is still manifested, in committed ideological work.

"CZECHOSLOVAK EVENTS CONFIRM THAT IN THE IDEOLOGICAL SPHERE ONE CANNOT RETREAT BEFORE BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY, WITH WHICH THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE, ON ANY ACCOUNT. THEY CONFIRM THAT THE PARTY MUST NOT SUCCUMB TO PRACTICISM, WEAKEN IDEOLOGICAL WORK, REDUCE IT TO PURE PROPAGANDA OF POLICY OR TO ABSTRACT EXPLANATIONS OF MARXIST-LENINIST PRECEPTS," says the document lessons from the crisis-ridden development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress. This statement does not play the role of critical analysis alone; it also provides a clear-cut orientation program or how to proceed further.

The intensification and the new quality of ideological work, based on the sources of Marxism-Leninism, have become a highly active component in the last decade, as well as an immense irritant to the bourgeois foreign propaganda, which is striving to belch as much poisonous gas as it can on the clean shield of the convincing and scientific communist ideology.

In the social sciences sector, which had not always successfully coped with its tasks in the past, new and correct trends of both demands and their fulfillment have come to the fore. The CPCZ congresses, as well as the congresses of Soviet communists, underscored the irreplaceable significance of science for socialist society.

They particularly emphasized the key role of basic research, the inevitability of a highly demanding attitude and of a creative approach to the new tasks of the advanced socialist society. The reason for this is THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE SHOULD BECOME A MATTER OF ALL THE PEOPLE, AND THE NEED OF CONNECTING SCIENCE WITH PRODUCTION AND THE REVOLUTIONARY PRACTICE OF BUILDING SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM SHOULD BE INTENSIFIED TO THE MAXIMUM. FROM THIS THERE FOLLOWS THE INCREASED RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGEMENT BODIES AND SCIENTIFIC COLLECTIVES FOR THE LEVEL AND SOCIAL USEFULNESS OF THEIR WORK.

The Contribution of the Czechoslovak Socialist Federation

The period since the adoption of the ways out of the crisis is also a period proving the usefulness and contribution of the Czechoslovak Socialist Federation as the best possible state-legal arrangement and a Marxist-Leninist solution to the nationality question under our conditions. The federation is the result of a long and difficult struggle, just as is any great cause which is first theorized about a great deal, which then goes through a definition of opinions followed by their implementation, which itself is first characterized by a search for the best variants. The worst variant would have been if the federation had not come to exist in our country. This would have meant the sinful waste of a truly historic chance--the chance for a settlement of Czech-Slovak relations which benefits the development of our nations and nationalities, consolidates the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic not only in the community of the socialist states, but in a wider sense as well.

The fact that we did not adopt a free type of federation but a type enabling the firm position and authority of the federal organs for fulfillment of the integration tasks and for purposeful management of the unified Czechoslovak economy has proved to be a wise decision by the CPCZ leadership. THE CZECHOSLOVAK FEDERATION DOES NOT LEAVE ROOM FOR THE IDEAS AND MANIFESTATIONS OF NATIONALISM--NO MATTER WHETHER CZECH, SLOVAK OR ANOTHER--BUT PROVIDES UNUSUALLY BROAD POSSIBILITIES. SO FAR THESE POSSIBILITIES HAVE BEEN USED FOR BALANCING THE ECONOMIC STANDARD AND THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF BOTH OUR SOCIALIST REPUBLICS IN THE INTEREST OF THE STRENGTH OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE AND IN THE INTEREST OF INTENSIFYING COOPERATION BETWEEN THE NATIONS AND NATIONALITIES. By means of the federation, we have already succeeded in removing the most pressing differences in the living conditions of the Czech and the Slovak people and also in certain areas that are inhabited by nationalities. This process is not completed yet but it continues successfully and offers promising prospects.

It was good that we succeeded in years past in dispersing various fallacies and misinterpretations to the effect that the federation maintains a continuous tension between Czechs and Slovaks and that it is beneficial for Slovakia alone. It was good that on the Czech side many outstanding political officials were active in this illuminating direction. THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST FEDERATION DID NOT ORIGINATE TO DRAW THE CZECH AND SLOVAK PEOPLE APART, BUT TO EXCLUDE FROM THEIR LIFE POTENTIAL MISUNDERSTANDINGS, TENSIONS AND DISCORDS AND TO DRAW THEM--THROUGH ITS IMPACT--AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO EACH OTHER AND TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THEIR RELATIONS. THE FEDERATIVE SYSTEM OF THE STATE-LEGAL ARRANGEMENT HAS PROVEN GOOD IN OUR COUNTRY; THE CZECHOSLOVAK FEDERATION IS THE FIRM CLASS AND INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION OF THE FRATERNAL COEXISTENCE BETWEEN THE NATIONS AND NATIONALITIES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Integration of Socialist Values and Their Cooperation

The attractiveness of advanced socialism is no longer an abstract thing but an omnipresent value. We do not achieve it with words, but with demonstrable deeds that elevate us to a higher plane of life. These deeds present A TESTIMONY about the period between April 1969 and today ABOUT THE GREAT SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION, ABOUT THE MOST SUCCESSFUL STAGE IN THE ENTIRE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Our tasks are and will continue to be realized in accordance with the demands of the developing socialist society. The accomplished results of these tasks are being utilized to strengthen the CSSR--the true homeland of the working people, and at the same time an integrating, and from one year to another, ever stronger focus of the socialist community. One without the other is unthinkable, and it would be utopian to think that we are capable of building advanced socialism with our own strength alone, without international socialist cooperation, particularly without close cooperation with the USSR, in some sort of invented Czechoslovak model as the rightist, revisionist and other forces connected with them wrongly imagined 10 years ago.

THE VALUES OF SOCIALIST PATRIOTISM, MULTIPLIED BY THE VALUES OF PROLETARIAN AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM, ARE THE PILLARS OF OUR PRESENT-DAY CERTAINTIES AND WILL UNDOUBTEDLY REMAIN SO.

NATIONAL FRONT SESSION ON GREAT OCTOBER CELEBRATIONS

AU081315Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report on the 6 September Bratislava session of the Presidium of the Slovak National Front Central Committee, chaired by J. Lenart, chairman of the Slovak National Front, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: "Presidium of the Slovak National Front Central Committee Was in Session"]

[Excerpt] When discussing the political-ideological orientation of the celebrations of the 61st Great October anniversary and of the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, the Presidium expressed the conviction that these celebrations will become a further impetus in developing the political-educational work of the entire National Front--aimed at developing the work and social activity and at higher efficacy and quality of all work--and a new demonstration of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and socialist internationalism. The Presidium particularly stressed the necessity for all activities to proceed from the results of the recent visit made by the Soviet party and government delegation, led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, especially from the joint statement about further development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and CPSU and between the CSSR and the USSR, which was signed by G. Husak and L.I. Brezhnev. Questions of specialization and cooperation in science, technology and economy come particularly to the fore.

DELEGATION MEMBERS TO 33D UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY REPORTED

LD081800Y Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 8, CETEKA--Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will lead the Czechoslovak delegation to the 33d session of the UN General Assembly in New York.

The delegation will consist of Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vejvoda, Czechoslovakia's permanent delegate to the UN Ilja Hulinsky, head of the Foreign Ministry International Organizations Department Ludek Handl and Czechoslovakia's Ambassador to the U.S. Jaromir Johanes.

HONECKER BESTOWS STATE HONORS ON COSMONAUTS

LD111000Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0,30 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the suggestion of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, the Presidium of the Council of Ministers and the National Defense Council of the GDR, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has bestowed the highest award of the GDR, the Karl Marx Order, and the honorary title "Hero of the German Democratic Republic" on Col Valeriy Bykovskiy, commander of the spaceship Soyuz-31, twice hero of the Soviet Union and pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR. The first GDR cosmonaut, Lt Col Sigmund Jaehn, was awarded the honorary title "Pilot-Cosmonaut of the German Democratic Republic," the Karl Marx Order and the honorary title "Hero of the German Democratic Republic."

The decoration of the two cosmonauts results from a recognition and appreciation of their outstanding achievements, their courage and heroism in the successful carrying out of the space flight and their participation in the scientific-technical research program of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31 orbital complex, which are of outstanding significance for the GDR and the community of socialist states as well as for the welfare of mankind.

Brezhnev Presents Awards

LD121006Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0916 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented Cosmonauts Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn with the high Soviet decorations which were awarded in the Kremlin today.

For the successful accomplishment of the space flight on board the orbital space complex Salyut-Soyuz and their heroic courage, twice hero of the Soviet Union Colonel Valeriy Bykovskiy received the Order of Lenin. GDR cosmonaut Sigmund Jaehn was honored with the title Hero of the Soviet Union and received the attendant Order of Lenin and the "Gold Star" medal.

HONECKER EXTENDS GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

LD112022Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1839 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker has sent a message of greetings to the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, Lt Col Mengistu Haile-Mariam, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian popular revolution. It stresses that the people of the GDR have deep understanding for the people of Ethiopia, who are making great efforts to implement and consolidate far-reaching political and socioeconomic changes and to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country. The message underlines that the successes of the Ethiopian revolution are of great importance for the peoples of Africa in their struggle for national liberation and social progress against the intrigues and machinations of imperialism. Erich Honecker expressed his firm conviction that the cooperation between the GDR and Ethiopia will continue to develop and deepen successfully in an all-round manner.

KROLIKOWSKI, SED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA

LD1111832Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--A GDR state delegation headed by SED Politburo member and GDR Vice Premier Werner Krolikowski arrived in Addis Ababa on Monday. It was welcomed by a member of the standing committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), Gessesse Wolde-Kidan. The delegation is to take part in the celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution at the invitation of the PMAC.

In a statement at the airport, Werner Krolikowski gave assurances that the GDR will continue to stand in solidarity at the side of the Ethiopian revolution. He said that the progressive forces are following the revolutionary change in Ethiopia, which is benefiting the working people, with deep fellowfeeling. As in other parts of Africa, imperialism is trying to preserve or to regain its sphere of exploitation and domination in Ethiopia.

LEADERS GREET BULGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU1112128Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Apparent text of greetings message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, to their Bulgarian counterparts on Bulgarian National Day: "Congratulation on the 34th Anniversary of the Socialist Revolution: Fraternal Greetings to the Bulgarian People"]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia.

Berlin, 9 September 1978.

Dear Comrades, On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria we extend to you, the BCP Central Committee and to the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as to the entire fraternal Bulgarian people, the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council of Ministers and people.

Led by their proven Marxist-Leninist vanguard--the BCP--the Bulgarian workers, peasants and members of the intelligentsia have achieved significant successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress for further building the developed socialist society. The People's Republic of Bulgaria enjoys great prestige in the international arena and, in a close combat alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal states, is making an effective contribution to the implementation of the common foreign policy goals of the socialist community of states which are aimed at safeguarding peace and security.

The communists, all GDR working people rejoice at the successful advance of socialist Bulgaria and feel fraternally linked with it, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The bonds of friendship between our two fraternal parties, states and peoples are being constantly consolidated. This fully and entirely agrees with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 14th September 1977, which constitutes a firm foundation for the collaboration between our states and for the steady continuation of the process of coming together between our states and peoples. Rest assured that the GDR will also do everything within its power in the future for the further development and deepening of cooperation between the SED and the BCP, between our states and peoples. From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, and the entire fraternal Bulgarian people, new successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress as well as good health, creative vigor and personal well-being. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND BULGARIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD081835Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the GDR, Penyu Kiratsov, gave a reception in Berlin today on the occasion of his country's national holiday. It was attended by members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Gerhard Grueneberg and Joachim Herrmann, as well as other public figures. On the same occasion, the Bulgarian ambassador placed a wreath at the monument of the fallen Soviet heroes at Berlin-Treptow.

SRV DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES NOTED

AU112136Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Meeting with Vietnamese deputy foreign minister"]

[Text] Berhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received on Friday, 8 September, Hoang Luong, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, for friendly talks on problems of foreign policy and the international relations of both states. Hoang Tu, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the GDR, participated in the meeting.

SOLIDARITY EVENT WITH CHILEAN ANTIFASCIST RALLY

LD112145Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1901 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Participants in a solidarity event in Berlin expressed today, the fifth anniversary of the fascist putsch of the Pinochet clique, their certainty of the victory of the antifascist and democratic forces of Chile. In the Kosmos Cinema, they saw the premiere of the GDR documentary film "The Test of Fire: The Last Hours at the Moneda."

Among those present were SED Politburo member Joachim Herrmann; GDR Minister for Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann; the widow of the murdered president of the Popular Unity Government, Hortensia Bussi de Allende; General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile Carlos Altamirano; Executive Secretary of the Popular Unity Government Clodomiro Almeyda; member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile Jorge Insunza; and President of the "Anti-fascist Chile" Bureau in the GDR Sergio Insunza.

USSR DEPUTY CULTURE MINISTER RECEIVED

AU1117O5Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Thursday, September, Kurt Hager, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, received Prof Dr Y.Y. Barabash, USSR first deputy minister of culture, who is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the GDR Ministry for Culture to study cultural-political activities and experiences. There was an exchange of opinions about further developing cultural relations between the GDR and the USSR. The talk was attended by Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, GDR minister for culture, and by Ursula Ragwitz, head of the culture department of the SED Central Committee.

KROLIKOWSKI SPEAKS AT RALLY COMMEMORATING FASCIST VICTIMS

DW1010440Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0903 GMT 10 Sep 78 DW

[Speech by SED Politburo member Werner Krolikowski at mass rally commemorating the victims of fascism in East Berlin--live]

[Text] Dear people of Berlin, dear comrades of the antifascist resistance struggle, dear comrades and friends:

At this traditional rally here, on Berlin's August Bebel Square, we commemorate the victims of the fascist Nazi barbarism and of imperialist war, we honor the resistance fighters against Hitlerite fascism, and we renew our commitment to always fulfill the holy heritage of the heroes of the antifascist resistance in our struggle for socialism and peace. General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Comrade Erich Honecker declared at the 8th SED Congress that the heroic deeds of the fighters against fascism, of those comrades who like Ernst Thaelmann and Rudolf Breitscheid gave their lives and traveled a sacrificial road in the concentration camps and prisons of the Hitler regime, remained unforgotten by the national committee for a free Germany, in exile. Honor and eternal commemoration to these comrades, these models of the young generation!

Also, here in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, our people today commemorate the heroes of the antifascist resistance struggle, the valiant trail blazers for our socialist present and communist future, the vanguard of a world of peace.

We convey our most cordial greetings to the comrades of the antifascist resistance struggle in all countries, to the fighters of the anti-Hitler coalition in which the Soviet Union carried the main burden of the struggle.

The sacrifices in material and blood were great in the most terrible war of all in world history. But, the first socialist state of the workers and peasants in the world, at the front as well as in the hinterland, developed forces unknown until that time. In the great patriotic war, the glorious Soviet Army, in alliance with the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition, won the historical world victory over fascism. Glory and honor to the heroes of the Soviet Army, glory and honor to all antifascist resistance fighters who by their deeds laid the foundation for a new life of peace and freedom. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, today we can state: The legacy of the heroes of the antifascist resistance struggle has been fulfilled in the German Democratic Republic.

True to the decisions of the 9th SED Party Congress, we constantly strengthen our socialist state of the workers and peasants with new successes. Their implementation makes the advantages of socialism over capitalism more clearly evident. Our socialist state of the workers and peasants today is a highly developed socialist industrial country with a modern, socialist agriculture and an advanced education and culture. While the capitalist world is shaken by a profound and lasting crisis as a consequence of which mass unemployment, fear for one's subsistence, and social insecurity increase, we consistently implement our program of growth, prosperity, and stability.

Dear friends, the foundation of our successes is the solid friendship and the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the solid mooring of the German Democratic Republic in the community of the socialist states. Our people, all of us, are particularly happy that the friendship and the fraternal cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union reached a triumphant climax by the joint space flight of Cosmonauts Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn which was successfully concluded on 3 September. The names of Vladimir Kovalyonov, Aleksandr Ivanchenko, Valeriy Bykovskiy, and Sigmund Jaehn will always have a place of honor in the history of the friendship between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, it is particularly on this day, on the international commemoration and fighting day against fascism and imperialist war, that the call is going out to the peoples and governments to respect, to guard, and to strictly observe the agreements and treaties bolstering peace and the detente process as great achievements of mankind. True to the oath of the antifascist resistance fighters to foil all plots against the peaceful life of the people and to constantly make peace more solid and safe, we issue the appeal to support the disarmament program of the Soviet Union throughout the world, to halt the imperialist arms race, and to ban all types and systems of mass destruction weapons including the neutron weapon.

The intensified revival of fascism and neofascism in a number of countries is particularly dangerous to the existence of mankind and to the peace of all peoples. The antifascist resistance fighters at their 8th congress in Minsk justly drew the attention of the world public to the necessity and topicality of the struggle against fascism and neofascism. We share the concern of the progressive and peace-loving forces of the Federal Republic of Germany about the growing fascist and neofascist activities and the shameful practice of the professional bans in their country. Just as we condemn the fascist past and by the establishment of our socialist state of the workers and peasants have once and for all drawn a final line under it, we firmly stand at the side of those in the world who are fighting against reaction and fascism. This fully applies to our comrades in the FRG as well. [applause]

Dear comrades, from today's rally we greet our brothers in Socialist Vietnam, the working people and fighters in all those countries who are building a new social order after difficult, sacrificial struggles. After the victory of the Vietnamese people, our party issued the slogan, supported by the whole people by many deeds: Solidarity with Vietnam--Now All the More!

We also continue to support Socialist Vietnam with all available forces and means in the peaceful reconstruction and in the defense of its sovereignty against the policy of the present Peking leadership. We stand in solidarity on the side of the revolution in socialist Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Angola, Mozambique, the People's Republic of the Congo, and other states of the African Continent which sacrificially fight for their national independence and the socialist transformation of their countries.

Above all, it is high time for the racist regimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia to be eliminated, which deprive the peoples of these countries of their freedom and are a constant danger to peace.

We express our affinity with the Arab peoples who are sorely afflicted by Israeli aggression. Above all, we stand in solidarity on the side of the people of Palestine who are fighting for the preservation of their inalienable rights including the right to a state of their own. We demand a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict with the participation of all concerned parties, and we object to separate agreements which only favor the aggressor. We express our support and sympathy to the democratic and progressive forces in the countries of Latin America. May the grandiose fighters for freedom and progress, for democracy and peace win victory over the fascist rulers in Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay. [applause]

We assure the working class in the capitalist countries, which is fighting for its rights, of our solidarity. Dear comrades and friends, in view of the historical feats with which the German Democratic Republic is advancing toward the 30th anniversary of its founding, we may say with a clear conscience: The most beautiful memorial has been set up for the victims of fascism and militarism and the heroes of the antifascist resistance struggle in the shape of our socialist state of workers and peasants.

Imbued with the decisions of the 9th SED Congress, we will do everything to continue strengthening socialism in our country in all respects. In this spirit, and fulfilling the legacy of the antifascist resistance fighters, we advance with new deeds toward the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. [applause]

FRG MINISTER INSPECTS HOUSING CONSTRUCTION SITES

LD1121247 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1941 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker gave a dinner this evening in honor of Dr Dieter Haack, FRG minister of regional planning, housing and city planning, which was also attended by Gerhard Troelitzsch, head of the construction department of the SED Central Committee; GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier; and Gunter Gaus, head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR.

Dr Haack, who is visiting the GDR for several days at the invitation of the GDR construction minister, will inspect housing construction sites in Berlin, Karl-Marx-Stadt and Erfurt during the next few days. This afternoon the guest acquainted himself with the general building plan for the GDR capital and visited the center of the city and the Arkonplatz complex, which is being modernized.

WORKERS CONFERENCE NOTES LABOR PRODUCTIVITY INCREASE

LD1117557 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1236 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Industrial and construction workers of the GDR capital, Berlin, have fulfilled in the first 8 months of this year their undertaking to exceed the planned increase in labor productivity by 1 percent. This was announced today, at the third outstanding workers conference in the capital by Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive and member of the SED Politburo. Among the guests at the conference, in which 3,000 workers from all spheres of Berlin's industry and economy took part, was Friedrich Ebert, member of the SED Politburo.

In his speech, Konrad Naumann directed attention toward analyzing thoroughly the capabilities and skills of the best workers, in the course of which he paid tribute to the exemplary initiatives by outstanding workers. Naumann said that attention was directed toward the achievements of these meritorious workers in order to "enable the majority of Berlin's workers, especially young people, the rising generation of workers, to realize these experiences in socialist competition in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR and in fulfillment of the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress, and especially the directives of the 5-year plan for 1976-80."

Konrad Naumann described at length the further purposeful realization of the social program, for which the handing over of the 1 millionth apartment since the Eighth SED Party Congress was an eloquent example. The presence of Erich Honecker at the handing over of the apartment in the new residential area of Berlin-Marzahn "we regard as a reaffirmation of the determination of the party leadership to do everything possible so that the course of growth, well-being and stability can be continued consistently, for the good of the working class."

In his speech to the outstanding workers, Naumann described the policy of imperialism as hostile to the working people and to peace. "It is therefore necessary to develop more strongly and repeatedly in all working people the conduct appropriate to their class and the conviction of the rightness of our path, so that imperialism--and especially that of the FRG--is constantly kept within bounds. "We must also be prepared in the future to nip in the bud all attacks by the opponent against the socialist system."

FRG CITIZENS FACE TRANSIT ROUTE CHARGES

LD1120511Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Karima Stiller, a resident of West Berlin, and Rolf Jahnke, a citizen of the FRG, both of whom are agents of Abdul Rahim, who lives in West Berlin and who is the head of the West Berlin branch for trafficing in human beings and drug smuggling of the Lenzinger gang, were caught red handed on 9 September and arrested.

Karima Stiller, who has been working for Rahim for a long time, was instructed to take her two children, both minors, with her while performing her criminal activity on the GDR transit routes. She agreed to this without any reservations. Rolf Jahnke, who acted as courier and contact man, committed repeated crimes in violation of the laws and the territories of other states.

Preliminary proceedings have been instituted and arrest warrents issued. The children who were misused in this way have been taken to a children's home to be given proper care and attention. The specially modified vehicle used by the agent Stiller has been impounded.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES--Berlin (ADN)--On 31 August a Japanese delegation headed by Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and board of directors chairman of the Nippon Steel Corporation, arrived in the GDR to attend the ninth joint meeting of the two countries' economic committees. The delegation includes, among others, Dr Haruo Suzuki, chairman of the Showa Denko K.K. Company; Yuzuru Abe, vice president of the Nippon Steel Corporation; Eiichi Hashimoto, board of directors chairman of Mitsui and Co Ltd., and Bing Igarashi, secretary general of the Japan-GDR economic committee. The delegation was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary at the Foreign Trade Ministry and chairman of the GDR-Japan Economic Committee. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 78 p 1 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA LEAVES FOR VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

LD111148 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, Sep 11 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja left for an official visit for Holland on Monday at the invitation of Dutch Foreign Minister Dr Christoph Albert Van der Klaauw.

Talks Begin

LD112336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At the Hungarian-Dutch foreign ministerial talks, Frigyes Puja and his host Van der Klaauw first reviewed the most important international issues.

The Hungarian delegation arrived in the Hague for an official visit in the early afternoon, and not long afterwards the first talks were held in which specialists also took part. The leader of Hungarian diplomacy later paid a call on the Dutch prime minister in his office.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE BULGARIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD091130 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, Sep 8 (MTI)--On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria, Hungarian leaders sent a telegram to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and to Stanko Todorov, premier. They sent congratulations on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the whole Hungarian people.

The telegram says among others: "Tribute of respect has been extended to the consistent policy of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the government of the Bulgarian People's Republic, aimed at strengthening the unity of the communist and workers parties, further broadening the internationalist cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries, and strengthening international peace and security. We hail Bulgaria's efforts at defending and spreading detente and at promoting social progress. That policy has been an important factor in the growing international respect of the Bulgarian People's Republic."

Concluding the telegram, the signatories, Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar, express satisfaction over the fact that "the friendship between our peoples has been burgeoning continuously, the many-sided cooperation between our parties and governments has been enriched with new elements." We are convinced--the Hungarian leaders write--that this has served well the interests of our peoples and has made a contribution to the international cause of socialism, social progress, peace and security.

BRIEFS

HEALTH MINISTER DEPARTS--A delegation led by Emil Schultheisz, minister of health, has left for Alma-Ata to take part in the world conference on basic health services. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD]

NATIONAL HARVEST FESTIVAL BEGINS IN OLSZTYN

Gierek, Others Attend

LD111317 [Editorial Report LD] Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 0755 GMT on 10 September begins carrying a live report on the central harvest festival in Olsztyn. At 0800 GMT the announcer indentifies the festival guests as they arrive. They include Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Piotr Jaroszewicz, premier; other Politburo and Central Committee members; Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the United Peasant Party; and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the Democratic Party.

Following the playing of the national anthem, Jozef Krotiuk, deputy minister of agriculture, welcomes participants and guests and declares the festival open. During the next hour the station carries live music, singing and a reenactment of the battle of Grunwald, after which a symbolic loaf of bread is presented to Gierek and other leaders with thanks for party and state aid to agriculture.

Gierek replies briefly, saying only: "Esteemed harvest festival hosts, on behalf of the highest authorities of our state I cordially thank you and all Polish peasants for this beautiful loaf of bread baked from this year's crops. We shall endeavor, as in the past, to share everything that our people produce justly, so that the bread will suffice for all Polish women and men."

After another 5 minutes of singing, Premier Jaroszewicz begins a 30-minute speech on Polish agriculture.

Jaroszewicz Speech

LD111322Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 0913 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Speech by Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at the National Harvest Festival in Olsztyn-live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, host of the central harvest festival, comrade chairman of the Council of State, esteemed members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Warsaw, Comrade Leonard Gadzinowski, festival host of the national harvest celebrations, Comrade Anastazja Kalejnik, host of the National Harvest Festival, peasants and workers in agriculture, citizens of Olsztyn, Warmia and Mazury, esteemed guests:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the supreme authorities of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, and the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front, on behalf of the Council of State and the government, I cordially welcome and greet the participants in the National Harvest Festival of 1978 and peasants throughout country. [applause]

This year we are celebrating the harvest festival while the harvest is not yet complete. According to the latest data, as of yesterday we still have to harvest grain from about 1.1 million hectares, or about 14 percent of the planted area. Because of rainfall, this amount must still be mowed and gathered in Olsztyn Voivodship, host of this harvest festival, and in neighboring voivodships and certain parts of southwest Poland.

Despite this, we are celebrating the harvest festival today in order to express appreciation, gratitude, and respect to all participants in this particularly difficult harvest, to underscore the great value of the grain gathered from our fields, and to appeal for a speedy completion of the harvest in the whole country and the preparation of the land for next year's crops despite all obstacles.

We thank the individual peasants, the members of peasant collectives and members of cooperatives, agricultural workers and state farm workers for their harvest labor to date. Warm words of appreciation are directed to the rural women for their committed work in the fields, at home and on the farmstead. We thank the young people, and especially the thousands of girls and boys who are members of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth, for their share in the patriotic action under the slogan "Each Ear of Grain Is Worth Its Weight in Gold." We are conveying thanks to the soldiers and officers of the Polish People's Army, who rendered generous assistance to the peasants. Words of thanks are directed to the tractor drivers and combine operators, the workers of the technical base of agriculture, to Agroma and to the workforces of the engineering and chemical industries for the insuring of increased supplies for the means of production and their concern for the efficient functioning of the machinery. We thank the workers of state grain enterprises and of all institutions serving the countryside and agriculture. We express appreciation to the workers of the agricultural service and of agricultural cooperatives, to the workers of local administration, parish executive officers and wojewodas. We express appreciation for the organizational sociopolitical work filled with the initiative of the rural aktiv, the members of the PZPR and the ZSL.

The peasants' struggle against the exceptionally difficult weather has been accompanied by the assistance of the working class, of the whole society, by comprehensive state aid. This is proof of the vitality and essence of the workers and peasants' alliance, the foundation of the people's authority and of the building of socialism in our fatherland.

This year's harvest has confirmed once again the correctness of our agricultural policy, mapped out by the PZPR jointly with the ZSL--a policy which aims at speeding up the process of modernizing and technologically equipping our entire agriculture, at insuring all-round progress in the life of the countryside, at increasing its economic vitality, its prosperity and culture.

Dear farmers, dear guests of our harvest festival, the prolonged drought which took place in the northwest in the spring and, in turn, the over-abundant rain which fell on most of the country during the harvest increased the farmer's toil. However, thanks to the fact that Polish agriculture is presently better prepared than at any other time to overcome adversities, and despite the losses that have been incurred, this year's grain crop yield--of which the beautiful harvest festival garlands are a symbol--should be better than last year's. The harvest of potatoes and other root crops and of some varieties of fruit and vegetables can be higher. The situation in livestock breeding is gradually getting better. The number of cattle went up by some 100,000 in the last economic year; the number of pigs went up by almost 1.7 million; the number of sheep went up by 300,000. Progress can be seen, though it is still insufficient and uneven.

The number of cattle--and particularly of cows--grows too slowly. As far as livestock purchases are concerned, these are gradually going up. This makes it possible for one to expect that the tasks planned for this year will be carried out. The plan for purchases of milk should also be fulfilled. Concerned as we are about supplying meat and dairy products to the population, we are undertaking further steps to develop livestock production. The prices for purchases of oxen and pigs, of calves and milk have been raised, as have been the guaranteed prices in the contract between farmers and government for the supply of young pigs and piglets.

We have increased investment credits for individual farmers for construction of fixed assets. In the 1977-1978 economic year we supplied agriculture from the state stocks with more than 8.7 million tons of fodder concentrate--almost one-fourth more than in the preceding economic year. This made it possible to ease the short supply of fodder which resulted from the bad harvest yield of grain crops; it also prevented a decline in the number of lifestock. Despite this, there nevertheless were difficulties as far as fully satisfying the assortment of needs was concerned. There were also cases of fodder being of insufficient quality.

The good fodder harvest expected in the autumn should strengthen the favorable trends in the development of livestock breeding. Nothing that can be used for fodder must be allowed to be wasted. It is also necessary to embark on efficient action aimed at increasing the quality of fodder and at making the fodder range better suit the needs of livestock production.

In the 1978-1979 economic year we shall insure fodder aid for agriculture, within the framework of the existing import possibilities. However, efforts made by agriculture itself will be of the greatest importance, as far as increasing fodder production is concerned and as far as the more efficient use of fodder is concerned. We all must realize that we cannot go on increasing the import of very costly cereals and fodder without end.

Insuring that the yields of potatoes go up requires particular care. Decisions which have already been adopted and which improve the farmer-government contract conditions, conditions of purchases, turnover and storage of potatoes, will also serve this goal. Our conditions for the intensification of the production of cereals, fodder and livestock breeding are considerably better than in the past.

Scientists, higher educational establishments and agricultural research institutes play a large part in the development of agriculture. They have handed over to the farmers, over the past few years, several new strains of cultivated plants, several new types of technological equipment, production and methods for perfecting livestock breeds and increasing their productivity.

Agriculture's stock of the means of production improves every year. Over the next few years we intend to increase many times over the supplies of machines and installations which are used in plant production, in the gathering and conservation of fodder and in the mechanization of production processes in livestock breeding. All this will make it possible to considerably improve the situation in what has so far been the weakest link in the mechanization of agricultural production.

Dear friends, further improvement in land management is--and will remain--one of our main activities in order to develop agriculture. We persistently strive to achieve abundant yields from each and every bit of land. That is why we are increasing the protection of land, safeguarding it from being used for nonagricultural purposes too much and without good reason. We are also creating conditions to speed up the transfer of arable land to farms which guarantee that it will be used in a highly productive way.

More decisions have been made in this respect. They are creating more favorable conditions for the transfer of land to peasants practicing good farming, especially to young peasants. They are increasing the interest of state farms and production cooperatives in the cultivation of land. We are also constantly improving the living conditions of individual peasants. We have begun the implementation of another act of great social importance, the law guaranteeing pensions and old age pensions, together with certain other social payments.

The main burden of these payments has been assumed by the state, which covers two-thirds of this indispensable expenditure. The law, whose regulations will come into full force on 1 July 1980, is being made use of now by about 20,000 peasants, after handing over their farms to the state or to successors. The monthly volume of allocated pensions is reaching an average of about Z2400. Furthermore, 180,000 peasants, who have been receiving pensions on the basis of previous regulations, are now receiving pensions at a higher level. The implementation of the pension law will be accompanied by the constant concern of the PZPR and ZSL and by the incessant attention of the government. Experience in this important matter will enable the improvement of the functioning of this deeply humanitarian system, which we are justly numbering among the most important social achievements of Polish peasants.

Comrades and citizens, we are attaching great importance to the actions which, while influencing the favorable development of agriculture and the food economy, are serving the important cause of feeding our 35 million people. During the first half of this year, the supplies of food articles to the home market increased by more than 8 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Although this is a significant increase, the shortage of meat products continues to be acute. However, we are doing all we can in the present situation to improve the supplies of meat and processed meat products to the population.

In the years 1976-1978 we provided an additional Z28 billion for investments in all of agriculture, in excess of the 5-year plan, taking into consideration especially the needs of farm-building construction, land improvement and water supplies. We are increasing the production and supply of the means of production which are indispensable to agriculture. We are widening the range and streamlining the organization of services. Funds for the development and modernization of the agricultural food industry are growing all the time. We are accelerating investments of key importance to agriculture, especially in the engineering and chemical industries. We are creating conditions to promote cooperation among peasants in the production of cultivation and breeding collectives and cooperation between individual peasants and socialized farms. We are favoring the specialization of production on peasant farms. Highly productive peasant farms are enjoying extensive assistance. We are favoring the development of production cooperatives and state farms.

We are intensifying efforts for the raising of the knowledge and qualifications of cadres in all sectors of agriculture, for the increasing of the range and essence of the whole system of agricultural education. The actions taken serve to raise the social standing of the agricultural profession. This corresponds with the needs of the present time.

The young who chose this honorable and socially important vocation have great prospects in view. Never before have young people had such good conditions for active participation in the technological transformation of agriculture, its productive and social progress, in raising living standards to a higher level and in the development of culture in the countryside. We are confident that our youth will utilize these opportunities well.

Comrades, dear friends, the efficient harvest of all crops and the implementation of considerable field work at a high agrotechnical level to prepare next years crops--these are the results of a year of work by agricultural workers and the state's assistance to them. We are aware of an exceptional accumulation of work and the scope of the difficulties involved. We cannot wait, however, for better weather conditions. Therefore, we are launching a warm appeal for intensification and expedition of all agricultural work wherever possible. Our agriculture has been equipped much better than in the past years with agricultural machines and appliances. They must be fully used.

We insure greater supplies of selected seeds of cereals for farmers, and in particular of high-yielding varieties of wheat and barley. We have improved the supplies of fertilizers and lime to agriculture. We count on ever more effective help on the part of tested allies of agriculture: Industry, transport and trade. Careful management of agricultural produce is an important task. With the aim of adequately supplying the town populations, we would like--and intend--to buy from farmers other things, 1.3 million tons of vegetables, 900,000 tons of fruit and more than 5.3 million tons of potatoes. We concretely defined and distributed the tasks connected with these goals. We are confident that the hard-working Polish agricultural workers, well known for their industriousness and discipline, will not spare their effort and will implement the tasks facing them.

The tasks connected with the development of agriculture are neither easy nor simple and in their implementation we are still being hindered by objective and, unfortunately, subjective shortcomings as well.

Therefore, we attach such great importance to the improvement of the work of the state and cooperative bodies, the entire economy, and to the creation of ever better conditions for the work of the farmers, the increase in agricultural production and animal breeding in both individual and collective agriculture.

We work for ever better utilization of all available agricultural reserves and the essential improvement of the effectiveness of resources and outlays for agriculture. Knowledgable and skillful farmers know full well that there is no area in their branch of the economy which could not and should not be improved and utilized in a more effective manner.

Dear farmers, the central harvest festival is being held this year in Olsztyn, capital of Warmia and Mazury, ancient Polish lands which have been returned to Poland forever and which today constitute an agricultural and industrial region that is developing dynamically and has great merits for the cause of socialist Poland and supplying the nation with food.

We warmly greet the hosts of the National Harvest Festival, the peasants and workers of agriculture in the Olsztyn region, the whole patriotic society of Warmia and Mazury. [applause]

The history of these lands is proof that the flourishing of Warmia and Mazury always occurred during periods when they belonged to Poland. This day is a striking confirmation of our socialist times and prospects, indivisibly linked to the people's authority and the socialist system, to the historic victory of the Soviet Union, its army and the allied Polish People's Army over Nazi fascism, to liberation in 1945.

Many generations of sons and daughters of this land of Copernicus and Krasicki had to render proof of being Poles and of their unbreakable patriotism in constant confrontation with the hostile Germanic element and to pay for the road to freedom with tears and blood. The persistent struggle against the Teutonic Knights has been waged here, which is commemorated by the monument of the Victory of Grunwald. The indigenous Polish population persisted in unflinching resistance during long centuries of bondage. The cruel Nazi terror was not able to break its link to the fatherland, either. Fighters for the Polish cause were active in this region so dear to the Polish heart, such splendid persons as Krzysztof Celestyn Mragowiusz, Gustaw Euzebiusz Gizycki, Wojciech Ketrzynski, Michal Kajka and many, many others. They maintained and strengthened the feeling of belonging to the Polish nation of the rightful inhabitants of these lands with their activity as writers and politicians at scholastic, cultural and educational, economic and youth centers.

The population living here took an active part in the general national effort together with compatriots who kept arriving here in order to establish their homes. They liquidated the destructions of war and are now making a great contribution to the building of the socialist fatherland.

The memory of those who, by opposing Germanization, suffered and perished, is being carefully fostered, just as we surround with respect the pioneers of reconstruction and all those who are helping in the creation of what Warmia and Mazury are--Polish forever, thrifty and cultured, strong in their youth and the dynamics of their ambitious society. Olsztyn Voivodship is making a valuable contribution to national achievements. Its main development trends point toward agriculture, with its vast areas of natural meadows and a growing processing industry; fishing, with its hundreds of lakes; modern industrial facilities, schools, higher schools, cultural and scientific institutes; and also tourism, which makes the unique charm of the region accessible to other people.

The whole country knows and appreciates the achievements of agriculture in the Olsztyn region, socialized to a high degree; the experiences of the first Polish agrocomplex of Ketrzyn; the good results in the cooperation between socialized farms and individual peasants; the clear progress in the specialization of production.

The hosts of this year's harvest festival are welcoming farmers from all over Poland in a worthy and hospitable manner today. They have painstakingly prepared both all of their voivodship and the beautiful old town of Olsztyn for this highly festive day. The public made a large contribution to these preparations. We warmly thank them for this. [applause]

Dear people of Olsztyn, we congratulate you from the bottom of our hearts for your achievements in agricultural production, in the region's socioeconomic development, we wish you further successes, prosperity and satisfaction at work, happiness in your personal and family lives.

Respected guests, we warmly thank all the farmers of People's Poland, their families, everyone who works for agriculture, for their selfless toil. We wish you satisfaction at work and much good health and happiness. [applause] Long live and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, long live and prosper our beloved fatherland--the Polish People's Republic.

BULGARIA'S TODOROV ARRIVES FOR WORKING VISIT

LD111254Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0845 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived today on a friendly working visit to Poland at the invitation of President of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz.

The visit and talks of the Bulgarian guest with leading Polish politicians are to serve the further consolidation of fraternal universal cooperation between the two countries, strengthening the unity of socialist community, peace and international cooperation.

At Okecie Airport, bedecked with the flags of both countries, Stanko Todorov was met by Piotr Jaroszewicz.

Jaroszewicz, Todorov Dinner Speeches

LD112006Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 11 (BTA correspondent)--The first day of the friendly visit of the Bulgarian prime minister, Mr Stanko Todorov, and the officials accompanying him to Poland was characteristic with cordial and business meetings and talks during which was expressed bilateral wish and striving for further development and strengthening of Bulgaro-Polish friendship and cooperation. An official dinner was given in honour of Mr Stanko Todorov tonight at which he and his host, Mr Piotr Jaroszewicz, proposed toasts.

Both government leaders were unanimous that Bulgaria and Poland follow the same road--the road to socialism. That they are linked by the common struggle for consolidation of peace and relaxation of tension, for wide-ranging international cooperation in Europe and the world. The foreign policy of each of the two countries is based on unity, fraternal friendship and all-round expansion of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Mr Todorov and Mr Jaroszewicz stressed the positive development of Bulgaro-Polish cooperation in all spheres of life.

The Polish prime minister pointed out the necessity of deepening the interaction of the Polish United Workers Party and BCP and of the two states with all progressive, real political forces in the world who are fighting for peace, in order to condition a further active pursuance of the policy of detente. He spoke in support of the programme proposed by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries at the UN special session for halting the arms race, for nuclear and conventional disarmament and for non-use of force in international relations.

"Poland opposes all moves aimed against detente, all attempts at excerbation of international relations. We reaffirm our complete support to Vietnam, who, despite the hegemonic pressure put on her by China, is engaged in the great cause of restoring the country from the wartime destruction and worthily contributes to consolidation of peace in Southeast Asia," said Mr Jaroszewicz.

The head of the Bulgarian Government also dwelled on Bulgaria's foreign political course. He underlines that Bulgaria considers it her international duty to firmly oppose the attacks of the imperialist and anticommunist forces against detente. "We reject the anti-Soviet attacks, capitalizations of the Chinese leaders who are trying to expand the arms race and to create new hotbeds of tension in the world", said Mr Stanko Todorov.

Pointing out Bulgaria's constructive and peaceloving policy in the Balkans, he recalled the words of Mr Todor Zhivkov during his recent speech in [word indistinct]: "Our sincere and profound striving is to look into the future, to build up on new foundations the political, economic and cultural relations among the Balkan peoples and countries, to advance along the road of goodneighbourliness and cooperation."

Mr Todorov declared that in the present Bulgaro-Polish talks considerable attention was paid to the preparations of a visit of a Polish party and government delegation to Bulgaria, to be led by Mr Edward Gierek.

The two prime ministers also stressed the importance of the meetings of the two countries' top leaders, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Edward Gierek, for the progressive development of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland.

SPITSBERGEN POLAR RESEARCH STATION NEARS COMPLETION

LD111028Y Warsaw PAP in English 0917 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep, PAP--Expansion and modernization works are nearing the end of the station of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) at the Hornsund Fiord in Spitsbergen. The station has been adapted for year-round work and special observatories were built.

The expedition organized by the PAN Institute of Geophysics staying in Spitsbergen since July has carried out a broad programme of studies in the sphere of geomorphology, glaciology, meteorology and geophysics. After the completion of studies in September, the expedition will return to Poland aboard the snip Luzyca leaving behind a 10-member group of polar researchers who will spend the winter there.

PRICE RISE FOR POTATO FLOUR ANNOUNCED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Sep 78 p 4 WA

[Text] As of 4 September 1978, the retail price for potato flour is being changed from Z9.5 to Z15 per kg.

The former retail price for potato flour has remained unchanged for the past 20 years. At current purchase prices for potatoes, costs for producing potato flour amount to nearly Z19 per kg. The difference between production costs and the binding retail price is covered through subsidies from the state budget.

The new retail price still will not cover all production costs, but it will reduce the subsidies considerably.

The increase in the sales price of potato flour results from the need to maintain a proper relation between production costs and retail prices. The additional payments made thus far for potato flour production amounted to approximately Z500 million per year. This stemmed mainly from the fact that since 1960 prices for purchasing potatoes, the raw material in this case, have increased nearly four times. At the same time it should be added that potato flour production requires a large amount of potatoes, which of course is valuable fodder in agriculture. Approximately 7 kg of potatoes are used for every kg of potato flour. At current purchase prices, the cost of potatoes needed to produce 1 kg of potato flour amounts to nearly Z14, and this figure must be increased by processing costs, waste, etc. Let us add that demand for potato flour is consistently growing. Over 46,000 tons of potato flour were produced in 1977 and the plan for 1978 calls for the delivery of 54,000 tons. Thus, this would increase additional payments by the state which cannot be completely eliminated even with the new prices.

BRIEFS

POLISH-SINGAPORE ECONOMIC TALKS--Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, stopped over in Singapore when returning to Poland from Indonesia and discussed Polish-Singapore cooperation in industry and maritime transportation, including especially ship repairs, with the foreign and finance ministers of Singapore. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

MANESCU ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP MEETING IN DPRK

AU112045Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 11 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Pyongyang, AGERPRES, 11/9/1978--On Monday morning, a great meeting of the Romanian-Korean friendship was held in the town of Nampho, twin of the Romanian town of Galati, marking the 30th anniversary of the creation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Addressing the meeting, Prime Minister Manea Manescu referred to the relations of lasting and fraternal friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The same day, the Romanian delegation visited the port and town on Nampho as also an industrial unit. The guests gave a luncheon for the Romanian delegation. [as received]

SCINTEIA MARKS DPRK PROCLAMATION ANNIVERSARY

AU111600 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian of 8 and 9 September carries the following items marking the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK:

SCINTEIA of 8 September, on page 5: A 750-word editorial on the proclamation of the DPRK, the socioeconomic progress recorded in the country since that event, Romania's support for "the Korean people's just struggle for restoring the national unity," and for "President Kim Il-song's constructive initiatives and proposals for the country's independent and peaceful reunification." The item also emphasizes the good relations between Romania and the DPRK;

A 3,000-word report on a festive meeting organized in Bucharest on the same event, attended by "Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, vice president of the State Council; Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister; Eugen Jebeleanu, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; Dumitru Popa, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Chemical Industry; Aurel Duma, deputy chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, party and state aktivists," as well as DPRK Ambassador to Bucharest Sin In-ha. The item also includes a 1,500-word report on the speech made by Neculai Agachi, minister of the metallurgical industry and chairman of the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association, who spoke on Romania's development and its foreign policies, and a 1,100-word report on the speech made by Ambassador Sin In-ha on Korea's socioeconomic development, its struggle for peaceful reunification, and its relations with Romania;

A 200-word report on a festive meeting organized at the Bucharest Central Army House on the same event in the presence of Ambassador Sin In-ha, and "generals, officers, military foremen and noncommissioned officers of the Bucharest garrison." The meeting was opened by Maj Gen Victor Voichita. DPRK military, air and naval attache Pak Ki Sak [as published] also spoke on the event;

A 100-word report on congratulations sent by various Romanian ministries and mass organizations to DPRK similar organizations.

SCINTEIA of 9 September carries on page 5 a 300-word report on a reception given by the DPRK Embassy in Bucharest, attended by Executive Political Committee members Emil Bobu, Gheorghe Oprea, Paul Niculescu; Ministers Stefan Andrei, Neculai Agachi; Central Committee members Dumitru Popa, Matei Ilie and Dumitru Turcus, Deputy Defense Minister Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, and Aurel Duma, deputy chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

GREEK CP SECRETARY GENERAL GREETS CEAUSESCU

AU111440Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

On the 34th anniversary of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania and its liberation from the fascist yoke, we want to convey to you personally, to the RCP Central Committee and to all the Romanian working people warm congratulations and best wishes on behalf of our party Central Committee, the communists and all progressive people in our country.

The day of 23 August 1944 opened up a new era in the life of the Romanian people, and paved the way for building socialism.

The Greek people rejoice in the achievements attained by the Romanian working people, led by the communist party, in all the areas of the economy, science and culture, during the years of popular rule.

We take this opportunity to express our conviction that developing and consolidating the comradely cooperation between our parties will contribute to developing the friendship and solidarity between our peoples, in the interests of the peoples' joint struggle against imperialism, for peace and national independence, for democracy and socialism.

Long live the friendship and comradely cooperation between the RCP and the Greek Communist Party, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

With comradely greetings,

[Signed] Harilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PHILIPPINE ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU091651Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 9 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/9/1978--Romania campaigns for broad international collaboration and cooperation, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated on Saturday, when he received the letter of credence of the new Philippine ambassador in Bucharest. We consider that the sole principles which can guarantee peace and collaboration in the world are fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to threat or use of force, the observance of each people's right to be master of its national riches, of its destiny, the president further said.

Highlighting that the Romanian-Philippine relations, too, are based on these principles, Nicolae Ceausescu stated that, participating actively in international life, his country acts for the eradication of underdevelopment, for the bridging of the economic gaps between the developing countries and the advanced ones, for the building of a new international economic order, for general disarmament, nuclear in the first place, for the democratization of inter-state relations. In conclusion, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that Romania and the Philippines can cooperate ever closer in the future, for attaining these desiderata, for the building of a better and juster world on our planet. Ambassador Delfin R. Garcia referred inter alia to the interest with which his country follows Romania's growing role in international life, to the appreciation in the Philippines of the principles on which Romania founds its relations with other states, of the international actions and initiatives of the Romanian head of state. After having spoken about the fruitful collaboration between the two countries both bilaterally and internationally, about the friendly relations between the two countries, the ambassador pointed to the interest of the Philippines in consolidating the friendship and understanding with Romania, with the conviction that this serves the peace and progress of all peoples.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ATTENDS BONN CONFERENCE

Delegate Requests Anti-Terrorism Measures

AU111327Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1135 GMT 11 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/9/78--Romania flatly distinguishes between the national liberation struggle and the actions of international terrorism. Terrorism can in no circumstance be a form of political struggle--stated Romania's representative to the Bonn conference of the Interparliamentary Union. The Romanian delegate launched the call to the parliaments to take measures for the introduction into the national legislations of provisions regarding the repression of the acts of international terrorism, to act for the ratification of the relevant international conventions, to make an enhanced contribution to the intensification of the international collaboration directed against this phenomenon which brings fresh elements of tension in the world.

Delegation Meets Bundestag President

AU112047Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 11 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bonn, AGERPRES, 11/9/78--Karl Karstens, president of the Bundestag, received the Romanian parliamentary delegation, led by Tudor Draganu, vice chairman of the Romanian Group of the Interparliamentary Union, attending the 65th conference of the Interparliamentary Union in the West German capital city. Satisfaction was expressed during the interview at the upward course of the relations between the legislative forums of Romania and of the Federal Republic of Germany, stress being laid on the contribution the parliaments of the two countries make to the promotion of relations of bilateral collaboration. Emphasized was also the role the Interparliamentary Union can play in consolidating international peace and security.

SPANISH SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU091457Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1949 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/78--Over September 2-9, a delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, led by Senator Fernando Moran, paid a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

ROMANIAN NEWS ADVOCATES NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

AU0920472Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 9 Sep 78 AU

["Arguments for a New World"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/9/1978--Under this heading the Bucharest magazine ROMANIAN NEWS publishes an extensive commentary which reads among others:

Without the eradication of the old relations of inequality on a political plane, there cannot exist a new order on an economic plane, very much as one cannot speak of detente and security without justice and equality among countries in the economic field. Thus, the new world order has an economic facet and a political one at the same time. From a political point of view, the new order implies the observance by and with respect to everybody of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, non-interference in the internal affairs, renunciation of the threat or use of force, mutual advantage.

From the economic viewpoint, the main problem is the elimination of underdevelopment, the bridging of the wide gaps existing on the globe today. Unfortunately, although the seriousness of the problem is widely acknowledged, almost nothing concrete has been done so far. The first "development decade" ended without its objectives having been in the least attained. The second "development decade" is about to end without its results being better. Although several years have passed since the adoption of the declaration and of the programme of action for establishing a new world economic order, although important measures have been recommended at the UN and in other international forums, the progress in abolishing underdevelopment is practically imperceptible.

One of the causes of that situation is the tendency of the developed capitalist countries to impose their points of view in order to preserve the dominant position they hold on an economic plane. Even certain socialist countries remained aloof from the concerns with eradicating underdevelopment and setting up a new international economic order, considering that those questions regard only the former colonialist countries which therefore have the obligation to contribute to their solving. Of late, that attitude has changed, but only to a certain extent. Still, it is obvious that the establishment of a new world order requires the union of all the progressive, democratic forces all over the world. Besides, taking account of the fact that the perpetuation of the economic gaps affects the entire world economy, that it is a factor which narrows the world market and aggravates the economic crisis, entailing the reduction of the possibilities of development even in the industrialized capitalist countries, the latter should be directly interested in the elimination of underdevelopment.

Of course, the surmounting of the state of underdevelopment is, in the first place, the task of the Third World countries, their own efforts being the essential factor. But those efforts must [words indistinct] by a vast cooperation on democratic bases among the developing countries, as well as between them and the other states in the world. By cooperating, the developing countries can mutually satisfy many of their needs of raw materials [words indistinct] industrial products and technology. In turn, the advanced states can and must support, within the various concrete forms of cooperation, the efforts of the developing countries, through increased technical and financial assistance and a preferential treatment.

All these problems concern all the states of the world, the growing interdependence is characteristic of the world today. That is why the resolution of these problems too depends on the political will of the states which must take measures leading to the establishment of a new world political and economic order.

Certainly, being a complex process, this cannot be done at once but achieved stepwise through radical transformations in the system of international relations and the cooperation mechanisms among states.

A special role in the establishment of a new international order is to be played by the United Nations Organization which provides the framework for the negotiated settlement of all the major issues of mankind. This summer another document has been circulated officially at the UN stating Romania's position toward the major factors affecting the evolution of the world economy as a whole, of the developing countries in particular. Both documents make specific proposals to surmount the international economic crisis and establish a new world order. Romania considers that, in the vast action for the liquidation of underdevelopment a special part must be played by the next special session of the United Nations on the new international economic order.

For the session to be a success it must obviously be carefully prepared. If discussions in that session due in 1980 are embodied in a clear, committing document putting forth the principles, lines and ways for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of new-type international relations on the basis of full equality and equity, then a great stride will have been taken toward building tomorrow's world--a better and juster world.

ELENA CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES NATIONAL CHEMISTRY CONGRESS

AU1120553Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 11 Sep 78 AU

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/9/1978--The national congress of chemistry was opened in Romania's capital city on Monday, important event of the Romanian scientific life, attended by numerous scientists, researchers, teaching staff and technical cadres of productive enterprises. Participating are also foreign scientists and researchers in chemistry, experts preparing their examinations for a doctor's degree in Romania.

The chemical industry is powerfully developing and plays an important role in securing raw materials to the other industrial branches and to agriculture, following the general policy of the RCP and of the Romanian state, the programme of developing the entire national economy at a high rate established by the eleventh congress and by the national conference of the RCP, Academician Elena Ceausescu, D Eng, director general of the Central Institute of Chemistry, stressed in the address of salute to the participants. She also pointed out that, under the current 5-year plan, almost one fifth of the total investments for industry was alloted for developing the chemical industry, fact which secured a 17 per cent annual average growth rate to this branch, higher than the average rate stipulated for the economy as a whole. Referring to the contribution scientific research and design make to the fast progress of the chemical industry, the speaker specified that over 80 per cent of the new productive capacities are built according to original researches and technologies.

Next, Elena Ceausescu said that by its composition the congress is an expression of the unitary concept on integrating research, education and production, a broad national forum for democratically debating questions concerning the activity of this important branch of the national economy.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN PARTY OFFICIAL--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/9/1978--Renato Dell'andro, member of the National Council of the Christian-Democrat Party, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Justice of Italy, visited Romania over September 4-7. The guest had interviews with Constantin Statescu, minister of justice, Justin Grigoras, chairman of the Supreme Court, with juridical cadres of the prosecutor general's office. He also saw round historical monuments and social and cultural establishments. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 7 Sep 78 AU]

TITO SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO FOREIGN LEADERS

Ethiopian Leader

LD110830Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 10 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito has addressed a telegram to chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council, Col Haile Mariam Mengistu on the occasion of the anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. In his telegram, President Tito expresses his sincere wishes for the complete success of [word indistinct] by Ethiopia to carry out revolutionary changes in the country as well as for the prosperity of the friendly people of Ethiopia.

"It is with pleasure that I (?note) the successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two non-aligned countries. I am confident that these relations will be further strengthened in the spirit of the principles of non-alignment, to our joint benefit, and will constitute an important contribution to the further affirmation of the policy of non-alignment, international security and the consolidation of world peace, the telegram states.

Guinea-Bissau President

LD111220Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 11 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito has sent a telegram of felicitations to the president of the State Council of Guinea-Bissau, Luiz Cabral, on the occasion of the national holiday of Guinea-Bissau.

The telegram conveys Tito's confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Guinea-Bissau, based on the principles of non-alignment, will continue to develop.

DPRK's Kim Il-song

AU111443Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president:

"It is with special satisfaction that on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK and the national holiday of the friendly Korean people, on behalf of the Yugoslav peoples and the LCY and on my own behalf, I send you and the Korean people and workers party the most cordial congratulations and wishes for new achievements in socialist construction, as well as for your personal happiness.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to emphasize our complete support for the policy of peaceful unification of Korea in independence and without foreign presence, which our government consistently advocates. At the same time, I express my conviction that the friendly relations and all-comprehensive cooperation between our two socialist, nonalined countries will continue to successfully develop in the interest of our peoples and as an important contribution to the assertion of the policy of nonalinement and broad cooperation in the world."

DJURANOVIC GREETS DPRK'S YI CHONG-OK ON ANNIVERSARY

AU1114444Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok:

"It is with great satisfaction that on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK, on behalf of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, I send to you and to the DPRK Administration Council most sincere congratulations and warm wishes for an all-comprehensive development and new successes in the socialist construction of your country. I am convinced that the friendly relations and all-comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and the DPRK will continue to develop successfully in the interest of the peoples of our two socialist countries and that of socialism in the world.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to also wish you new successes in your efforts for fulfillment of the right of the Korean people to peaceful and democratic unification, to which the SFRY Government will continue in future to extend its selfless support."

SWEDISH ROYAL COUPLE ARRIVES FOR 5-DAY VISIT 11 SEP

LD111519Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--At the invitation of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito, His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden and Queen Sylvia arrived this afternoon on a 5-day official visit to our country. On the terrace in front of Zagorje villa, the Swedish royal couple was welcomed by President Tito along with top SFRY officials and leaders of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Earlier, the guests from friendly Sweden were also given a formal reception at Zagreb airport. Along the route from the airport to the residency of the Yugoslav president at Pantovcak, the Swedish royal couple was very cordially greeted by tens of thousands of the inhabitants of the Croat capital city.

Meet Tito, Visit Museum

LD112041Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1913 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb, Sep 11, (TANJUG)--After meeting with President Tito of Yugoslavia, and a short rest, His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf and Her Majesty Queen Sylvia visited the ethnographic museum and the Strossmeyer gallery of old masters here this evening. After their visit to the ethnographic museum, the king, the queen and the Swedish foreign minister, Mrs Karin Soder, visited the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, the oldest scientific, cultural and artist institution in the Balkan Peninsula, and its Strossmeyer gallery of old masters.

Tito Gives Dinner

LD112221Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2006 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josif Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, gave a dinner this evening in the Zagorje villain Pantovcak in honor of His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden and Her Majesty Queen Sylvia.

The following attended the dinner on the Yugoslav side: Peter Stambolic, Dr Vladimir Bakaric, with his wife; Veselin Djuranovic, with his wife; Jamov Blazevic, with his wife; Josip Vrhovec, with his wife; Jure Bilic, with his wife; Peter Flekovic, with his wife; Dr Jamov Sirotkovic, with his wife; Ivo Latin, with his wife; Ljubomir Majeric, Zlatko Uzelac, Lt Col Gen Milovoj Gluhak, Lt Col Gen Ferdinand Toplak, and other public figures.

The following attended the formal dinner on the Swedish side: Karin Soder, minister of foreign affairs; Leif Leifland, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Orwar Roberntz, secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; First Adjutant Lt Gen Malcolm Murray; First Court Marshal Bjoern von der Esch; head of Chancery Jan Martenson; Ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden in the SFRY Count Axel Lewenhaupt, with his wife, and other public figures. During the dinner, which took place in a very pleasant atmosphere, Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, and His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden exchanged toasts.

Tito Delivers Toast

LD112222Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2103 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, Sep 11, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito this evening gave a dinner honouring King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden.

President Tito stressed in his toast the importance and the need for further development of comprehensive cooperation between Sweden and Yugoslavia. Tito said that in expanding and enriching Yugoslav-Swedish relations more and more frequent meetings of political, economic, cultural and [word indistinct] life representatives, and particularly, Tito added, Yugoslavs temporarily employed in Sweden, play an important role. These, as well as an increasing number of Swedish citizens visiting Yugoslavia either as tourists or businessmen represent a bridge contributing to the building of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sweden, the Yugoslav president said. "Cooperation and relations between our two countries are aimed at promotion and understanding among nations and at contributing to the strengthening of peace and security (?in) Europe. This is why we have to do everything so as to prevent the activity of those forces which seek, through their destructive acts, to sow discord among nations, to sow insecurity and poison the climate of trust and positive development of the situation in Europe, in the Helsinki spirit," President Tito said.

Further, President Tito expressed his conviction that Yugoslavia and Sweden are equally interested in the settlement of the present-day world's current problems. "I am also convinced that our two countries' stands are either identical or very close in the matters of securing world peace, continuing and expanding the process of tension-easing, strengthening general cooperation and security in Europe, and in efforts towards equal international political and economic cooperation and towards a stepped-up development of the developing countries," President Tito said in toasting at the dinner in honor of King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden.

King Gustaf Replies

LD112224Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, Sep 11, (TANJUG)--In reply to President Tito's toast at a dinner here this evening, King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden said that the Yugoslav President's visit to Sweden two and a half years ago was an event of importance for the development of Yugoslav-Swedish relations.

"I was happily looking forward to this opportunity to return the visit and renew the friendly personal contact with you, Mr President. You have achieved a singular (?work). Your great achievements are well-known and recognized far beyond your country's frontiers," King Carl XVI Gustaf said in his toast.

The Swedish sovereign said that relations between Sweden and Yugoslavia are developing successfully in various fields and cited in illustration the increase in trade between the two countries and the expansion of their economic, industrial and (?technical) cooperation.

In the field of international policy, too, Sweden and Yugoslavia have developed significant bilateral contacts and fruitful cooperation, King Carl XVI Gustaf continued.

The policy of neutrality Sweden pursues gives us a natural interest in closely following cooperation among the nonaligned countries within whose framework Yugoslavia has made so important a contribution, King Carl XVI Gustaf said, adding that differences in the socio-political systems of our countries do not rule out the possibility of our being able to learn much mutually. We sincerely wish that friendly relations between our countries and people further develop to mutual benefit, King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden said in reply to President Tito's toast.

TITO RECEIVES REPRESENTATIVES OF ZAGREB COMMUNISTS

LD111800Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1156 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, received at the Zagorje villa this morning representatives of the committee for celebrations of the 8th conference of Zagreb communists, of the municipal conference of the League of Communists, and of the council of the center for ideotheoretical work of the municipal conference of Zagreb communists: Dr Vladimir Bakaric, chairman of the committee for celebrating that historic meeting and member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee; Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia; Dragutin Plasc, president of the municipal conference of the League of Communists of Zagreb; Zvonko Juric, secretary of the municipal conference of the LC of Zagreb; and Marinko Gruic, chairman of the council of the center for ideotheoretical work.

In a lengthy and cordial talk, they informed President Tito about the numerous ceremonies held to mark the 50th anniversary of the 8th conference of Zagreb communists and about the scientific symposium, in which over 200 scientific and sociopolitical workers from throughout the country took part.

The scientific gathering "The 8th Conference of Zagreb Communists and the Development of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia-LCY as a Modern Party of the Working Class" was held on 23-24 February of this year, under the patronage of President Tito, and in the organization of the center for ideotheoretical work of the municipal conference of the LC of Zagreb.

Marinko Gruic presented Comrade Tito with a collection of works from this scientific meeting today, and Dragutin Plasc presented Tito with a gold medallion and an album of stamps devoted to this important event in the history of the Yugoslav revolutionary and communist movement.

Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic, also attended the talks.

DJURANOVIC WELCOMES PARTICIPANTS IN SCIENCE CONFERENCE

LD111926Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

["Welcoming speech by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, greeted participants in the conference of ministers for science and technology of European and North American countries with the following words:

Mr General Director, ministers, delegates and participants in the conference, comrades:

It is my honor and pleasant duty to greet, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council, the participants in the second conference of ministers for scientific and technological policy of European and North American countries. We are honored that this conference is being held in our country, in Belgrade. We shall try to be good hosts and shall make efforts to contribute to its success.

We in Yugoslavia highly appraise the role and results of UNESCO as a world organization for the exchange of experiences in science, education, culture and information, and as a significant factor in initiating and organizing cooperation among countries and peoples, both within regional frameworks and on a world scale. This activity of UNESCO, of course, rests on the readiness of the member-countries to take part in it. We feel that this readiness for cooperation--despite a number of well-known difficulties and restricting factors--is gradually growing and that this will, in coming years, make it possible for UNESCO to undertake activity which will be broader in scale and richer in results.

The activity of UNESCO as a universal organization is of particular significance at a time when the strivings of a great part of mankind, to guarantee conditions for development through a policy of peace, equal cooperation, democratization of international relations and nonalignment, are manifesting themselves with increasing strength, but when at the same time, unfortunately, tendencies toward further bloc linking and regional economic insularity are finding powerful manifestations.

The second conference of ministers responsible for scientific and technological policy of European and North American countries is being held in order to assess the results and to exchange experiences in conducting scientific and technological policy for the period since 1970, when the first conference was held, until now, as well as to discover new tendencies and to further cooperation in this sphere. The importance of these questions is fully in accord with the constant and intensive growth of the role of science in modern society, all the more so because scientific policy has become a vital, integral part in the development policy of every country.

The gigantic results achieved in development of science and technology over recent decades show such opportunities to increase productive forces as would guarantee, in the very near future, a life worthy of man to all nations and all people. However, a large part of scientific and technological efforts is directed toward research and toward weaponry capable of destroying all that we have created. The arms race, quite apart from the danger it represents for peace and security in the world, is one of the greatest hindrances to development. Yugoslavia, therefore, consistently advocates the cessation of the arms race and the undertaking of initial, concrete measures to begin the process of disarmament. The recent special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament showed that the vast majority of mankind strives toward just this goal.

In addition to the undoubted benefits for strengthening peace and security, the process disarmament would also free vast material resources and professional and scientific cadres, whose abilities would be of use for the cause of peace and progress, for science and technology in the aim of development. On the other hand, we are also faced with tendencies toward monopoly with regard to utilization and transfer of nuclear technology to peaceful ends. Thus, the technological divide between developed and less developed countries is being deepened and serious difficulties are arising in creation of optimum conditions for more rapid development of productive forces to the benefit of all countries, particularly for more rapid development of developing countries. We therefore attribute great significance to the participation of the public in creating and implementing scientific policy; in fact, in the further democratization of relations in this sphere as well, for we are sure that this, too, can contribute to helping science as a creative activity, as the highest attainment of the human spirit, and in its service to man and mankind.

Although the improvement of existing technology and creation of new technology, on the basis of the results of scientific research, continues to remain at the center of attention, science is turning with growing determination to social problems which, under conditions of rapid changes in production and society, are becoming more and more complex. As a result of the exceptional development of science, technology and labor productivity, profound changes have taken place in the life of man and society, new phenomena and new difficulties have arisen. It has been shown that economic growth is necessary but not sufficient to create conditions for the harmonious development of society and its members. Today, we seek and expect from science solutions providing better conditions of people's work and labor, heightening their educational and cultural level, solutions for a liberation of man's creative abilities, for equality and harmony in relations among people and between man and nature. All the vital changes in social goals constantly place new tasks before science. Science therefore already provides, and, in the immediate future, will do so to an increasing extent, the elements and basis for establishing and realizing development policy in all spheres of social life, and for developing and strengthening productive forces, which is the overriding condition for material progress and social emancipation in every country.

In the context of such a view of modern trends, we in Yugoslavia see an opportunity for science to discover the laws of social processes while they are still in a latent phase and to discover methods to orient them in a conscious way. This relates both to our internal development and to the development of the world as a whole. It is precisely in this that we see a forceful stimulus to the further affirmation of the humanistic role of science in the development of man, peoples and mankind as whole.

We live in an era of increasingly great and complex linking and interdependence in the modern world. The problems of development are becoming broader, taking on world dimensions. In this respect, the relationship between developed and developing countries is becoming the fundamental relationship of modern times and of the future. The reality of economic--and not only economic--development in the world, particularly the crisis situations of recent years, which have already lasted for a long time and are continually renewing themselves, offer proof of the correctness of the thesis that developed countries can guarantee their own development in the long term only if developing countries gradually develop into their strong economic partners. To the extent that this fundamental truth is understood, accepted and supported by definite concrete measures, the modern world will more easily find solutions for the numerous and difficult problems of its further development.

The question of freedom, equality and the right to development, which was mostly limited to the position of the individual in society, has today, by the logic of historical development, expanded to include the position of peoples and states, and that of the culture and economy of every individual country in the world community. An awareness of the limited opportunities of purely quantitative economic growth, of the need for rational utilization of natural potential and conservation of the environment, of responsibility for future generations and so forth, dominates all considerations of the future of the world community. New relations in the creation and distribution of world riches and the liberation and activization of the creative forces of the whole of humanity should stand at the basis of the new international economic order for which we strive, but whose construction is an exceptionally complex process, burdened with numerous problems, contradictions and conflicts. It is indisputable that stagnation in this respect bears serious unfavorable consequences for the development of the world community as a whole, especially for the guaranteeing of a better existence for a large part of the population of our planet.

In this connection, the transfer of technology has become one of the central problems, not only in construction of a new international economic order, but also in world development as a whole. We cannot be reconciled to the present situation of uncontrolled domination of transnational companies in the transfer of technology, nor to stagnation in the work on creating an international code of conduct in technology transfer. We would gladly support positive recommendations from the conference in connection with this important question. We would also give our support to an expansion of the UNESCO program by studies aimed at a more profound analysis of technology transfer, particularly to developing countries, for we are confident that better knowledge of this truly complex problem may facilitate progress in this sphere.

It is well known that Yugoslavia is conducting a policy of accelerated development of its less developed republics, provinces and regions. We have done this because we were sure that uniform development is prerequisite to equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, as well as to the optimum development of the country as a whole, particularly when this development is regarded in the long term. We assess the results which we have achieved as positive, and these are, naturally, not only economic but political in nature. It is known that other countries, too, have gained certain experiences and results in this regard. The question of utilizing the experiences gained within individual countries in settling what is certainly the most difficult problem of the modern world--the more rapid development of developing countries--may rightly be posed.

In accordance with its policy of developing all forms of equal and democratic cooperation among states, particularly within the framework of the United Nations and the implementation of the conference for European security and cooperation documents, Yugoslavia will, at this conference, advocate jointly acceptable recommendations, actions and programs aimed at furthering scientific cooperation among participant countries and with other regions, as well as their implementation through UNESCO, other UN agencies, and through bilateral and various forms of regional cooperation.

It is well known that Yugoslavia attributes great importance to cooperation in Europe, and will support all efforts for strengthening this. The ideas of the greatest creators in history have from time immemorial met, come into conflict and borne fruit on our continent. Today too, the east and west, north and south meet here. The variety of ideas, culture, views and experience is an important part of the wealth of our continent. We must make use of that wealth in mutual cooperation, with the aim of leaving to future generations a world which is richer, more humane and cultured than that which we inherited, a world worthy of further creation.

Cooperation is the general imperative of the modern day. It is also an imperative in the sphere of science and technology.

Delegates, in welcoming you cordially on behalf of the Federal Executive Council, on benalf of the host country, I sincerely hope that you will feel comfortable here in Belgrade, in Yugoslavia, and that the second conference of ministers responsible for the development of science and technology of European and Northern American countries may successfully complete its work.

IKONIC RECEIVES BENIN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION 11 SEP

LD111803Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 11Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 11, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice President Branislav Ikonic today received a government-party delegation of Benin headed by Politbureau member Ifede Shomon Ogouma. In the ensuing talk a number of current questions regarding bilateral economic cooperation were discussed and interest stated for further advancement of cooperation between the two countries.

The Benin delegation was particularly interested in cooperation in the area of agriculture, land irrigation, communications and building. Possibilities and interest of Yugoslav economic organizations were stated for their participation in the realization of this cooperation.

ZARKOVIC-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA

LD111430Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1329 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Addis Ababa, Sep 11, (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation headed by Yugoslav Presidency member Vidoje Zarkovic has arrived in Addis Ababa to attend celebrations commencing tomorrow of the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

On arrival, Vidoje Zarkovic said in a statement to the press that Yugoslav President Tito has sent his warmest greetings to the Ethiopian people, with best wishes for the full success of the Ethiopian revolution. Zarkovic stressed that from the very beginning Yugoslavia has (?offered) its full, selfless and unreserved support to the Ethiopian revolution. He added that Yugoslavia will continue to give Ethiopia political, material and moral assistance in the struggle to build a new social order and preserve its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

PEOPLE'S ARMY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT IN PRC

Talks with PRC Delegation

LD091328Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Peking--Talks began in Peking today between the Yugoslav People's Army delegation and that of the People's Liberation Army of China. The delegations are headed by Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The Yugoslav military delegation, which arrived yesterday on a friendly visit to the PRC, will lay a wreath tomorrow at the Mao Tse-tung mausoleum and then visit a military unit near Peking.

Received by Hua Kuo-feng

LD091340Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Peking, Sep 9, (TANJUG)--Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the Central Committee Military Commission Hua Kuo-feng today received a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army headed by Yugoslav Army Chief of the General Staff Col Gen Stane Potocar currently on a friendly visit to China.

In the ensuing cordial and friendly talk Chairman Hua Kuo-feng once again expressed his thanks to Yugoslav President Tito, other Yugoslav leaders and the people of Yugoslavia for an exceptionally cordial and warm reception extended to the Chinese delegation during its recent visit to Yugoslavia.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng stressed that the talks he had with President Tito were very successful and mutually beneficial. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and mutual respect. A number of possibilities for broad, stable and longterm cooperation in all areas was pointed out in the course of the talks.

In stating the outstanding satisfaction with the visit Chairman Hua said that the visit to Yugoslavia was exceptionally successful.

Speaking about the Yugoslav and Chinese people's armies, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng noted the identity of conditions under which the armed forces of the two countries originated--that is, through revolution and struggle which started with small partisan units. Experiences the two armies have acquired in their development are therefore similar.

Our armies pursue the same combat route, share the same traditions and the same ideas for the defence of independence of their countries, said Chairman Hua.

Hua Kuo-feng expressed complete agreement with President Tito's words that "We must work as if peace will last for a hundred years, and must prepare ourselves as if a war will break out tomorrow".

Hua Kuo-feng underlined that the comprehensive development of overall Yugoslav-Chinese relations provides favourable conditions and framework for the development of cooperation between the two armies.

Potocar Visits Ill Minister

LD091725Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Peking--Col Gen Stane Potocar, Yugoslav People's Army chief of general staff, who is the leader of the Yugoslav People's Army delegation paying a friendly visit to the PRC, today called on PRC Minister of National Defense Hsu Hsiang-chien, who is a Politburo member and vice premier of the State Council and who is undergoing hospital treatment. Colonel General Potocar conveyed to PRC Minister of National Defense Hsu Hsiang-chien his best wishes for the speediest possible recovery.

Visits Tank Division

LD110840Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Peking, Sep 10 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav military delegation led by Stane Potocar, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, on a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China now, today visited the 6th Tank Division near Peking and watched exercises executed by its tankists [as received]. Also today the Yugoslav military delegation laid a wreath at the memorial to Mao Tse-tung. Tomorrow, the delegation will leave for Shanghai.

PRC FINANCE MINISTER BEGINS TALKS WITH KORISTIC

LD082035Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 8 (TANJUG)--Minister of Finance of the People's Republic of China Chang Chin-fu and Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member and Federal secretary of Finance Petar Koristic, and their aides, started talks here today on new forms of bilateral financial cooperation.

Both sides noted that the visits of President Tito to China and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to Yugoslavia have opened wide possibilities for comprehensive cooperation, especially the promotion of bilateral economic relations. Prior to the 1969 agreement on trade and payments, economic relations between China and Yugoslavia had not been developed. For example, in 1969, bilateral trade totalled 16 million dollars. Last year however, the trade reached 89.4 million dollars, and this year it has been foreseen at 180-200 million dollars. This dynamic pace of bilateral economic relations makes it necessary to consider the promotion of financial cooperation, thus far lagging behind in both the form and contents, which will be the main topic of the two delegations' talks here. The talks will also focus on the exchange of the two countries' experience in economic-financial relations with foreign countries and possibilities for the promotion of these relations.

VLADIMIR BAKARIC HONORED BY SISAK IRONWORKS 9 SEP

AU112218Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 78 p 6 AU

[Summary] Sisak, 9 September--At a festive meeting held today at the Sisak ironworks on the occasion of the plant's 40th anniversary, Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly, presented to the plant the Order of Labor with Red Flag, awarded it by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito. The meeting participants "greeted with stormy applause the decision to award the charter, the plaque and the gold pin of the Sisak ironworks to Vladimir Bakaric. Thanking them for this recognition, Vladimir Bakaric, the man who in 1971 delivered the speech here that marked the beginning of the settling of accounts with the nationalist faction in the League of Communists of Croatia," said among other things:

"You have made an invaluable contribution to the development of our self-management; you have offered encouragement to others and have often marked the road for us, who concern ourselves with theory, as well. Your collective is one of those that have traced the roads for new self-managing relations and the leading role of the workers clubs and have built brotherhood and unity; and it is here where the foundations were laid for the beginning of Yugoslavia's economic independence."

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